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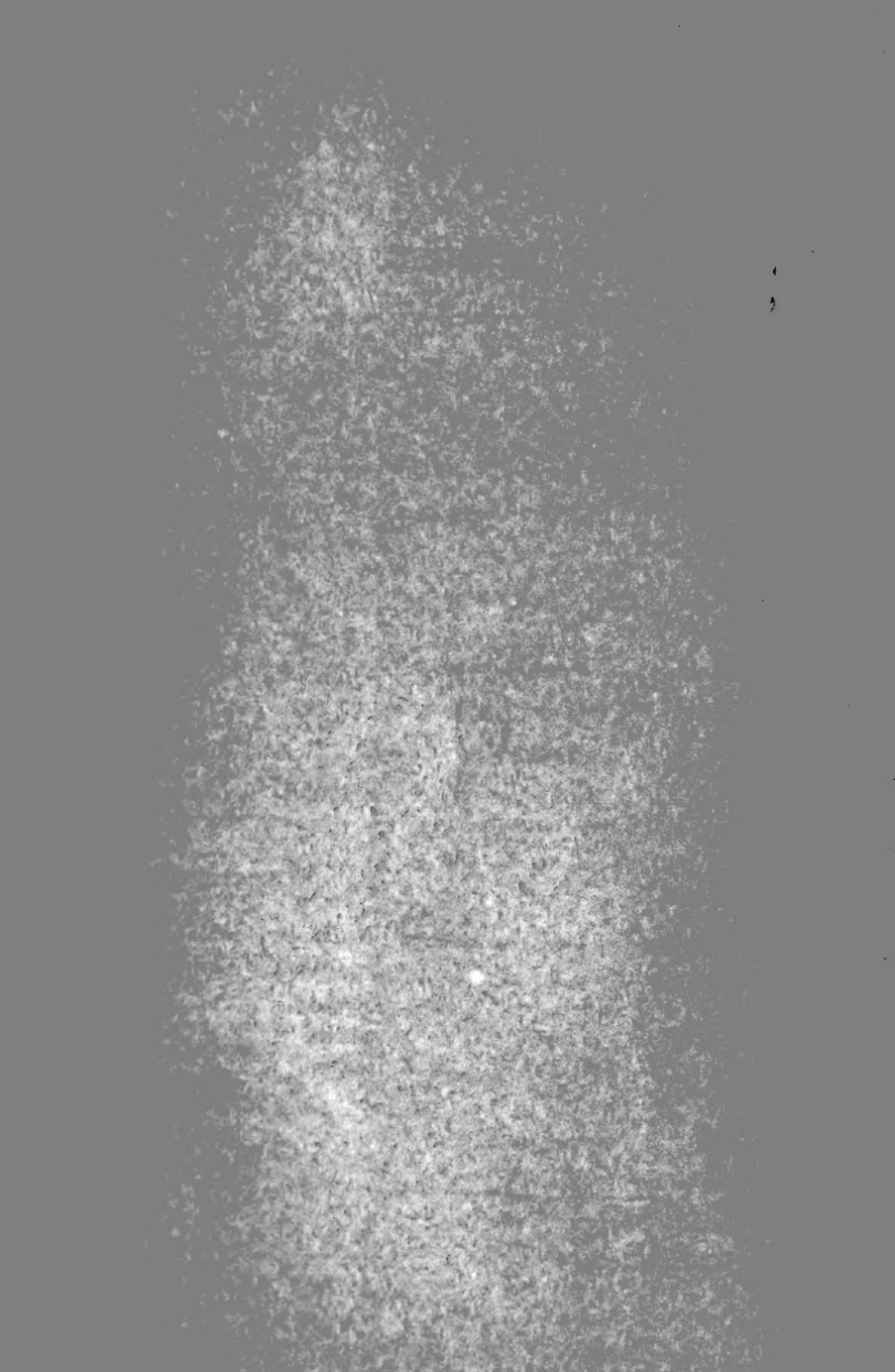


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A few notes on the "Anyam Gila" Basket Making at Tanjong Kling, Malacca.

BY MRS. BLAND

Once upon a time there was a goblin named Sang Kelembai. He lived long ago and it was in his time that men-folk began to appear in the world. When he saw how they caught the beasts both wild and tame, and made them do all sorts of work, and how they even made the wind drive their boats on the sea, he began to get alarmed lest he, too, should be caught. So one day he went down to the sea-shore and assembled all manner of beasts—the jungle people, and spoke to them "O, all living things, come away with me over the sea to the sky's edge. This is no place for us. See how mankind is catching all the beasts and making them work." But, said the Beasts, "Why should we go so far? What will we do over there?" Said the Buffalo: "if the men catch me, I will kill them with my horns." Said the Horse: "if the men catch me, I will slay them with my heels and teeth." So spoke all the Beasts, each boasting of his own weapons, for indeed they had no wish to go so far as the sky's edge. These replies troubled the mind of Sang Kelembai so he took all his possessions, his fishing nets and his rombong baskets, and having burnt them to ashes, he departed alone to the sky's edge. Soon after the human folk came down to the sea beach and there they found the ashes and the remains of the nets and rombongs. They carefully examined the meshes of the nets and the weaving of the basket work and tried to copy them. One of the women went home to her daughters and said "Let us get some pandan leaves, and split them and then dry them." They did this and in the night came the rain and soaked the leaves, and next day the sun shone and

bleached them. Then they tried to weave them like the goblin's baskets, but their efforts were in vain. Day after day they tried but could not succeed. At last a fairy in the guise of a woman came by. She saw the women sitting distracted in the house and said to them,

"Oh ye who sit within the house distracted,"

"Striving to learn the craft of Sang Kelembai,"

"Come ye while I the daughter of the fairies,"

"Teach you to weave the web of the distracted."

"So the Fairy taught them to find the long mengkuang leaves, to split them, to dry them, to supple them, to bleach them." Everything she taught them, and when the baskets were finished with their ornaments, she said "Now you understand the Distracted Weaving, and why it is called so. You work at it till your eyes are dim and your brain reels, till the back aches, and the hands grow weary, but still it does not come right."

This ancient industry exists to the present day amongst the Malay women at Tanjong Kling in Malacca. The baskets are woven of mengkuang, which grows there in great quantities. This mengkuang is a screw-pine or Pandanus (*Pandanus fascicularis*) and there are many other species also used by the Malays for weaving mats and coarse baskets and known by them as Pandan, but the particular screw-pine used at Tanjong Kling is called mengkuang. It is very supple and therefore suited to the special weaving done at Tanjong Kling. The latter is of a very distinctive and uncommon character and is called the "Anyam Gila," or mad weaving. It is very intricate to learn and quite calculated to drive a beginner mad. The mengkuang requires a good deal of preparation before it is fit for use, and the old women are generally employed in this work. They cut the long prickly leaves down with a native knife, or parang, (plate 4. fig A) and carry it home in large bundles on their heads. Then they dry or "laylor" it slightly over a fire of sticks, and cut off the thorns which grow down the spine of the leaf. This divides the leaf into two wide strips and for this purpose they use a smaller knife

(pisau) than the parang (Pl. 4. fig B). Next they "janka" or divide, the half leaves into strips by means of a rude implement called a "janka" (Pl. 4. fig C). The "janka" is a flat piece of wood with brass spikes fixed into one end at regular intervals, the intervals being decided by the width of strand required (the widths vary from one inch to one eighth of an inch). In this process the thorny edges of the leaves are disposed of, and many are the scratches and wounds inflicted on the workers. The thorns of the mengkuang point upwards on the edges of the leaves and downwards on the spine so one can easily imagine they are difficult to avoid in handling the leaves. Now the green strands are ready as far as size goes, but they leave yet to be made supple and smooth or "lurut." The implement for this process is the "Pulurut" or a piece of hollowed bamboo, which is pulled over the leaf many times by the left hand with a sort of curling movement (Pl. 4. fig. D). The leaves are now folded into compact bundles and soaked in a bowl of cold water (pasoh rendam) for three nights, changing the water twice a day. After this they are laid in the sun and bleached for a day, and woe betide the mengkuang if it gets a drenching by mistake: It would then all go black instead of the pretty greeny grey white, which is desired. The mengkuang is now ready for use. The construction of the baskets or "rombongs" is complicated, and much more tedious than many people imagine. It starts from a star of six strands called by the Malays "Pusat Belanak" or the navel of the "Belanak" fish, a species of mullet. This produces twelve strands, for the weaving is done with both ends of every strand used. It is this that makes the describing of the work so very difficult. The whole basket is built up by the continual interweaving and crossing of the inner and outer strands, and there is no foundation of warps round which to weave, as in English baskets. It is built up continuously round and round by weaving as in knitting a stocking. The last strand in a round is called by the Malay the "mati." The basket is begun in the centre by a star of six strands. To this is next added six more strands, then round these are woven in twelve more, then twelve more and soon till the size required

is achieved (plate 1). A six-sided shape is thus produced. The added strands are woven in always two at each corner, "buku" or "susoh" as Malays term it, and the full "mata gila" or mad stitch is achieved after the second round. The strands that go from left to right from the weaving strand or "daun anyam." The weaving strands over and under which the other strands are pulled and folded are also used for determining the size of the basket. How many "matas" or stitches? the Malays will say when you order a basket. The "daun selang" or crossing strand, and the "daun betul" or warp strand are the only other names possible to mark the distinctive action in the "Anyam Gila." When the size is determined on and woven, a piece of split rattan is inserted and the sides of the basket next made, and in the weaving the rattan is completely hidden. The strands of the mengkuang are glossy on one side only, so the Malays by carefully turning their work, arrange that the basket should be glossy both inside and out. The sides are woven round without any adding and it is a relief to the weary worker when this stage is achieved. The Malays, of course, work sitting on the floor (plate 2) and complain of the fatigue they endure—pains in the back and nape of the neck. I can testify to all this inconvenience for when learning I tried every position to obtain ease but in vain. The height achieved, another rattan is inserted. This rattan is covered with a strip of mengkuang, which process is called "bubor" or "Susop" mengkuang. In plate 2, a basket ready for this second rattan is shown by the side of the worker. It resembles a cutlet frill at this stage. Then the strands are all worked back again, the glossy sides being now towards the worker. This is a tedious process and called by the Malays to "sesep" or insert. They use an implement of wood and brass called the "penysep" or inserter which resembles very much the prickers used by the American Indians in their basketry (pl. 4 fig E). It is often strengthened and ornamented by European treasures, such as a brass thimble and an empty cartridge case and in the very coarse work I have seen used a clumsy "penysep" made entirely of wood. The strands are slipped over their respective duplicates till the

bottom centre of the basket is reached when they cross each other for strength and are cut off invisibly. On the way the pretty designs are made by twisting the strands between thumb and forefinger. This produces a raised ornamental twist which is very attractive. The ornamentation is done by twisting the strands, and starts from a single stitches called "Bras Goring," or rice grains, and a star of six such stitches called "Bunga Tanjong" flower of *Mimusops lengi* and a hexagon built round the "Bunga Tanjong" called the "Bunga Kuntum," or flower bud. These simple patterns are worked into large and small triangles and diamonds called "puchok rebong" or bamboo shoots, or "potong baji" or wedges. Combinations of triangles are called "puchok rebong berantai" or festoons of bamboo shoots, and "bunga tiga bersegi berantai" or festoons of 3 sided ornaments. The edging round all the baskets is called "bunga pending," or belt (Pl. 5). The lids are made in a similar manner of the same number of strands as the bottoms only woven slightly more loosely. The women make and sell their baskets in nests or "susun" of five baskets, each basket fitting into another very nearly (Pl. 3). There should only be the difference of two strands between each size. The baskets are made in various shapes and forms—square, long, oval, triangular, and diamond-shaped (Pl. 3 and 5). All are built up in the same way, starting with a six sided basket but with added strands to bring to any other required shape. This is an art by itself and many who can make hexagonal baskets cannot make other shapes, therefore the hexagonal are the cheapest; 50 cents extra being asked for the fancy shapes. The long and the square are the most difficult. They also make a basket of tiers, one on top of another, the lid of the lower basket making also the bottom of the next, and so on. This they call a "tengkat" and it is now almost a lost art. Another fancy shape is the "tudong gelok" (a pointed-shaped cover). They also make very coarse, large ornamented baskets which are much bought by Europeans for carrying clothes (plate 3). The women who make these live at Tanjong Kling, but all in a separate quarter of the kampong from the finer workers. It takes them a month to make a nest of very

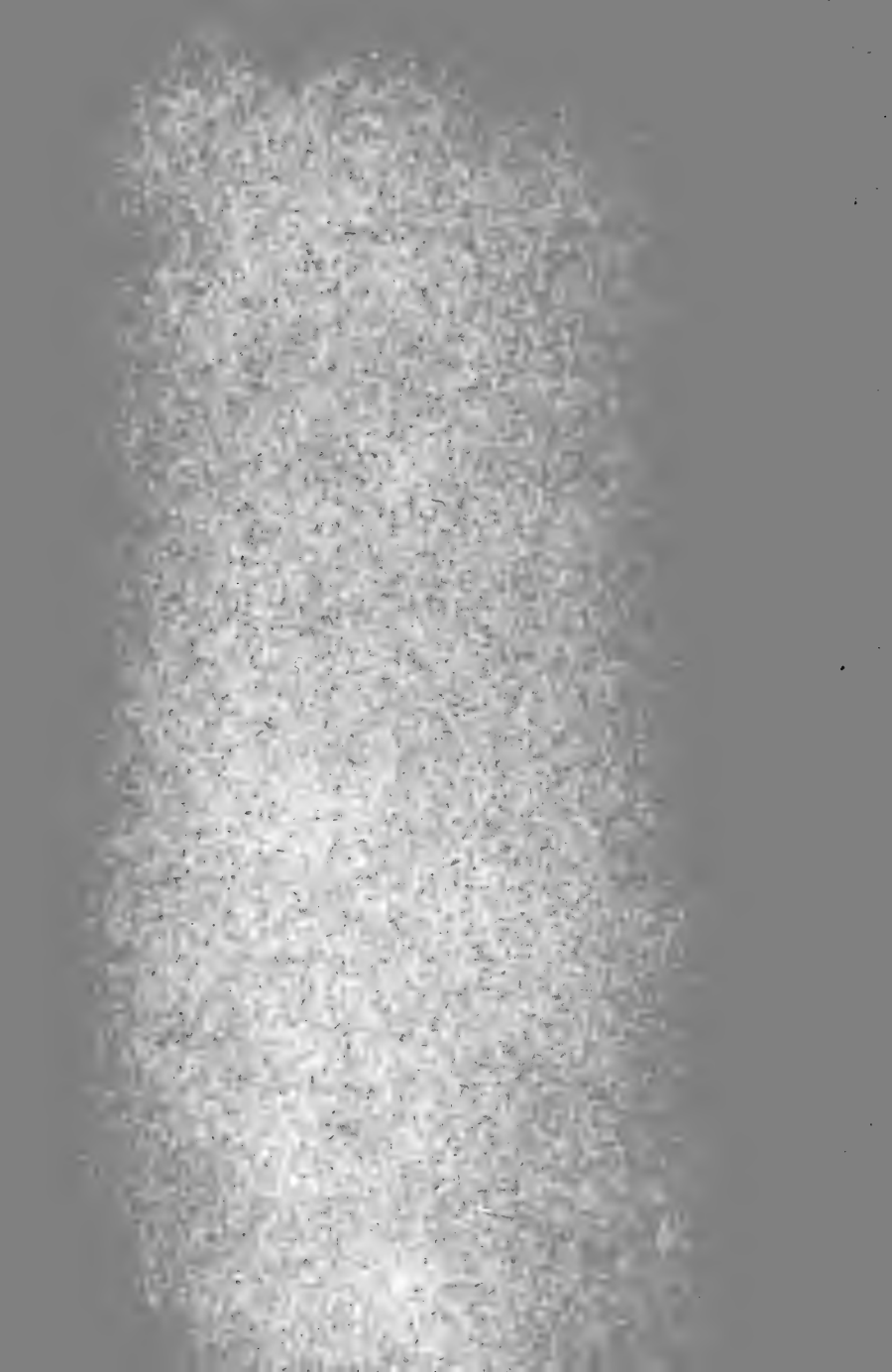
ordinary weaving, while a fine nest takes from three to four months to complete and this means daily steady work. For the ordinary hexagonal nests they earn from \$2.50 to \$3.00. and for a fine one from \$4.00 to \$5.00. When this is calculated out it cannot be said that the industry is overpaid, yet there are many who think that it is, and that, in spite of the increased cost of living. There are now about forty or fifty experienced basket workers living at Tanjong Kling besides many beginners. Formerly only ten women made baskets. The demand has greatly increased, for people have begun to order the baskets in great quantities for home bazaars, where they are much appreciated. The industry in a way is suffering as the women are making more carelessly and rapidly to meet the demand. Five old women come into the town every second day in order to sell the work of the village, they are old and more or less blind and now unable to weave themselves. They walk fourteen miles to sell the work of their younger sisters. The chief distinctive feature in the Tanjong Kling weaving is that they use no dyes and also *always* ornament their "mata gila" with raised designs (Pl.3). In Province Wellesley the same weaving exists, but in a smaller degree, and there few ornamental designs are made and no rattans are inserted. I believe along the Malacca Coast the "Anyam Gila" may be found at Tanjong Bidara and also Kuala Linggi. I have also seen baskets and tobacco-pouches of this weaving obtained from Sumatra, Kelantan, Perak, Kedda, and Siamese territory in the Malay Peninsula. Some of the specimens were extremely fine, finer than any Malacca work now obtainable—and ornamented with dyed strands, sequins, and gold filagree work.

I have confined myself in this paper solely to this one style of weaving the mad stitch, but hope later to send further notes on other and more simple forms of basket weaving practised in Malacca. It is very curious that the ornamented "Anyam Gila" should be confined to Tanjong Kling only in Malacca, and any light that can be thrown on its origin and history would be very interesting. The female prisoners in the Singapore Gaol are made to learn "Anyam Gila" and a better

punishment could hardly be devised. It has reduced many to tears. It was started under the auspices of the late Mr. O'Sullivan who happened to have amongst his prisoners a Province Wellesley basket-maker. With the help of Mrs. Hansen, the Matron, the industry has been firmly established there, and it is owing to her assistance also that I have been enabled to master the details of the industry and to make a basket myself. Native teachers are hopelessly poor and Mrs. Hansen deserves great credit for the way in which she has excelled in this difficult art. She has evolved a very pretty fan at Mr. Bland's suggestion in the "Anyam Gila" which is sold for the ridiculous sum of 75 cents at the gaol (Pl. 3). She has introduced many new designs for ornamenting the fans but the small and constantly changing number of prisoners renders the supply very limited and uncertain.

EXPLANATION OF PLATES.

- Plate 1. Specimens illustrating the commencement of the "Anyam Gila" plait. (See text.)
- Plate 2. Malay basket maker.
- Plate 3. Specimens of Malacca baskets. In left hand lower corner is shown a "Susun," or set of 5 baskets; next to this is a basket made in Sarawak with coloured strands in it; next on the right is a "tengkat," or a basket in tiers; next to this is a fancy-shaped basket called "tudong gëlok;" and on the extreme right is a large coarsely woven basket used by Europeans for holding clothes. In the top left hand corner is shown part of a fan made by the prisoners in Singapore Gaol. Next to this is a representation in "Anyam Gila" of a pineapple. The other baskets depicted show the various shapes that are made.
- Plate 4. The instruments used by basket makers a. *parang*, b. *pisau*, c. *jangka*, d. *pulurut*, e. *penysep*. (a to b. $\times \frac{1}{2}$ c to e $\times \frac{1}{2}$).
- Plate 5. Diagrams illustrating development of shapes from the hexagonal basket, and ornamentation.

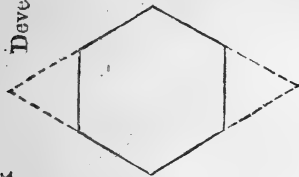


Malacca basket work
Anyam Gila.⁷

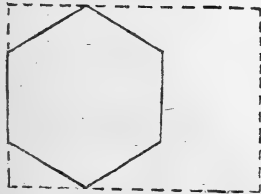
Development of shapes from the hexagonal basket.



Oval.



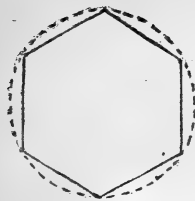
Diamond.



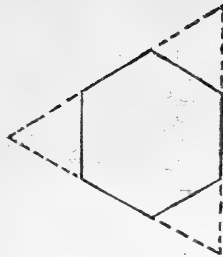
Long.



Square.



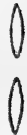
Round.



Triangular.

Ornamentation.

Single stitches
"Bras goring."



Bunga Tanjong

or

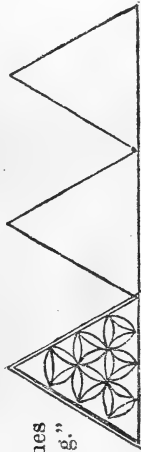
Bunga Melor.



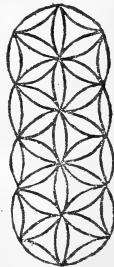
Bunga Kuntum

or

Tanjong Bulat.



Puchok rebong.



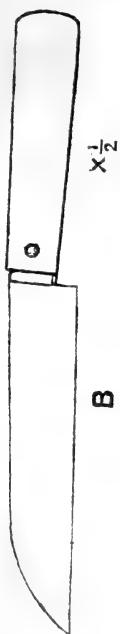
Bunga Pending

or

Border.



D x1



x $\frac{1}{2}$

B



x $\frac{1}{2}$

A

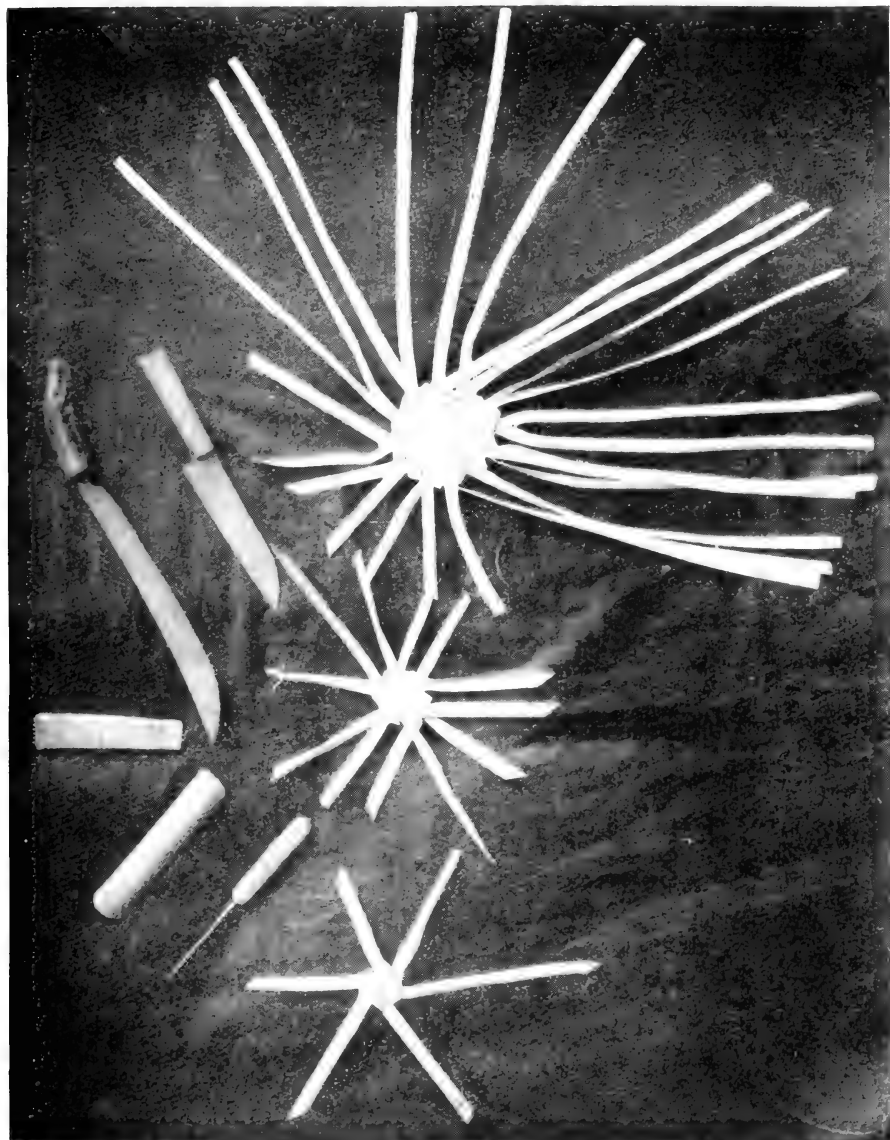


C x1



x1

E

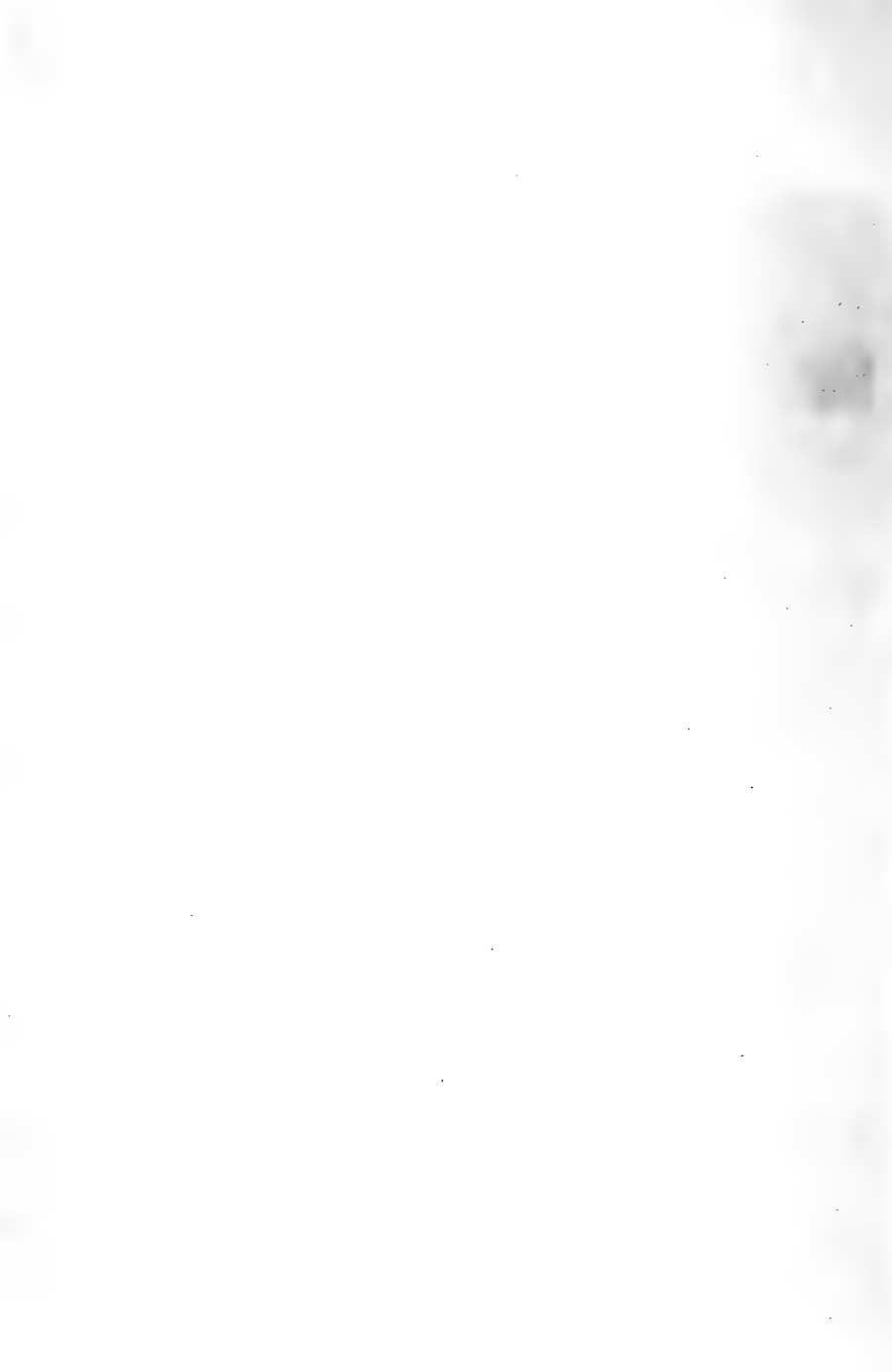


Commencement of Basket.



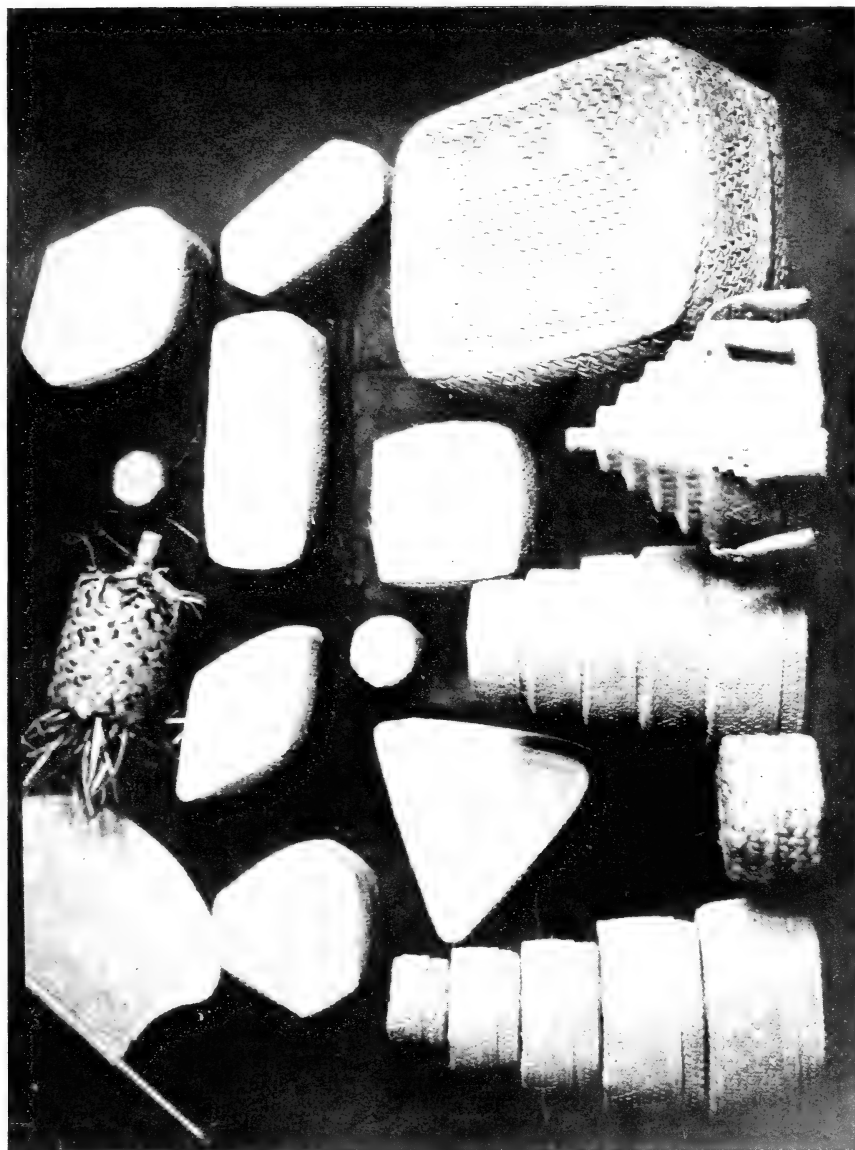


Malay Ruchet Mahon



STRAITS BRANCH, ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

JOURNAL 46. PLATE VI.



Malay Baskets.



The Election and Installation of Tungku Muhammad, C.M.G.

Bin Tungku Antah, as the Yang Di Per Tuan Besar, Negri Sembilan

BY E. W. BIRCH

I have been induced to publish the story of how the ancient constitution of the Negri Sembilan was restored. It will be conceded that it is easier to overthrow than re-establish the constitution of a country. The event I am about to describe being one of very deep importance to the Chief and people of the beautiful State that lies between Malacca and Selangor. A brief reference to the history of the Nine States and to the establishment of the dynasty, represented by Tungku Muhammad, is first necessary.

No dates have been handed down to define the time at which the descent of a great number of Sakai from the hills peopled the countries of (1) Klang (now Selangor), (2) Naning (now a portion of Malacca), (3) Jelai (now a district of Pahang), (4) Segamat, and (5) Pasir Besar (now included in the State and Territory of Johor), (6) Johol, (7) Sungei Ujong, (8) Rembau, and (9) Jelebu.

Four Batin, or Sakai Chiefs, were the leaders of this colonisation: one, a woman, remained with her following in Johol: the other three, with their adherents, occupied Klang, Sungei Ujong and Jelebu.

These four Lawgivers (*undang yang empat*) are repeatedly referred to hereafter, but it should here be stated that the state of Rembau has succeeded to the position formerly held by Klang.

As time rolled on other people were attracted to these countries and there was free immigration from Menangkabau. The new arrivals brought their tribal customs with them, and, as the terms "Waris" and "Lembaga" will recur, it will be well to point out that there is only one Sakai, or Waris, tribe—viz., the "Suku Beduanda"—while there are several Menangkabau tribes, the elected head of each being known as the Lembaga or manager of the tribal system.

The Sakai and the people from Menangkabau maintained the most friendly relations, but it became evident that over the Nine States there must be some Suzerain to whom inter-state disputes could be submitted for adjudication: and, through the good offices of the Ruler of Johor, a deputation to Menangkabau was arranged and a Prince of that royal family was induced to come over.

In the year 1773, or thereabout, Raja Mëlêwar was installed by the four Lawgivers as Yang di per Tuan Besar, and he took the title, by which he and all his successors have been known, of Yam Tuan Besar, Sri Menanti. That beautiful valley which it is impossible to traverse without halting repeatedly to feast one's eyes on the scenery of hills, green or golden padi, and feathery bamboos had already been occupied by Menangkabau settlers, and they had so named it because, on their arrival, they found padi in the ear, ripe, awaiting them. There the Astana was built and the site then selected has become the ancestral home of the Raja.

Meanwhile other districts had been opened by settlers. The gaps, caused by the defection or alienation of five of the original Nine States, were filled by Ulu Muar, Terâchi, Jempol, Gunong Pasir, and Inas. Subsequently Tampin and Gemenchah, settlements from Rembau and Johol, were added.

Gradually the constitution was built up and strengthened, but, about thirty years ago, dissensions, inevitable in all histories, arose, and Rembau, Jelebu and Sungei Ujong were estranged.

Then the healing interference of Great Britain commenced: by degrees Sungei Ujong (April, 1874), Rembau (March, 1884),

Jelebu (September, 1886), and Sri Menanti (June, 1887), were brought under British Protection.

Finally, by the agreement of August, 1895, the Confederation of all the States, with one British Resident as Adviser to the Chiefs, was arranged.

Such was the condition of affairs when I assumed my duties as British Resident early in 1897. Apparently everything was in order, but enquiry proved that in matters relating to the constitution and Malay customs the greatest disorder prevailed. The Yam Tuan of Sri Menanti had not been installed: he had merely been declared to be Yam Tuan by British authority in June, 1887: there had been no formal creation of a Yam Tuan since the installation of Tungku Antah his father, and even then the Rembau and Jelebu Chiefs had not attended: of the four Lawgivers, Johol alone admitted allegiance to the Yam Tuan: the other three declared that they were absolutely independent and that their independence had been recognised by the wording of the agreement of August, 1895.

The secret of success with Malays consists, to a great extent, in the recognition of the fact that the mainspring of their life, political and social, is built upon the word "adat." Their customs are their inheritance: they regard them as their birthright and they are an absolutely conservative people. I hope that it is not unfair to say that some English administrators, who have been very popular with Malays, have fallen into the error of pandering to the Malay veneration for custom. They have put off reforms forgetting as it were that many Malays possess that true conservatism which while tenacious of the constitution, is ready to accept useful measures of reform.

My experience had taught me that the Malay is a very reasonable person, and the Malays of Malacca and of the Negri Sembilan at all events have in a comparatively short space of time consented to the demolition of their ancient but obsolete land customs. It was not without a considerable show of opposition that their consent to that demolition was

obtained but knowing that they will generally yield to the arguments of them whom they trust I was hopeful that though at the sacrifice of their self-importance, they would agree to re-establish their ancient constitution.

The opportunity arose in this wise:—When the Hari Raya, or festival which succeeds the month of fasting, was approaching, the Yam Tuan invited the four Lawgivers to Sri Menanti to witness the ceremony of obeisance which is annually performed by the subjects of a Malay Raja.

They (Johol excepted) declined the invitation and made all manner of excuses, their only reasonable plea being that it was customary to receive the homage of their own subjects on the Hari Raya.

The Yam Tuan then arranged to invite them immediately after the festival of the Hari Raya Haji, and I asked them to attend. They urged that there was no reason why they should go, and expressed fears that their attendance might be construed to be a waiver of the freedom from interference which they then enjoyed in the internal affairs of their respective States.

I invited them to a meeting at the Residency and explained that they were placing a strained construction upon the words of the agreement, that the British Government had never intended that they were to repudiate the Raja who was the representative of the dynasty their own ancestors had set up, that they were trying to override ancient custom by arguing on customs of thirty years' growth and that the machinery of the Negri Sembilan Government could not work until its component parts were replaced in their constituted places.

They replied that ancient custom required that they should instal the Yam Tuan, that Tungku Muhammad had not been invested with the powers and position of Yang di per Tuan Besar by them, and that they would be stultifying themselves if they went to Sri Menanti.

After a hasty meeting with the Yam Tuan, who at once agreed to be formally proclaimed, I suggested to the three

malcontent Lawgivers that they should draft an agreement in Malay setting forth their allegiance but providing for freedom from interference in internal affairs and for permission to celebrate the Hari Raya in their own States.

That agreement, when drafted, was submitted to and approved of by the Yam Tuan.

Translated it reads as follows :—

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE YANG DI PER TUAN BESAR, SRI
MENANTI, AND THE FOUR LAWGIVERS.

Now in all truth We, the Yang di per Tuan Muhammad, C. M. G., the son of the late Yang di per Tuan, Antah, have made an Agreement with the Four Lawgivers.

- I. The Dato' Klana Petra and the Dato' Bandar of Sungei Ujong.
- II. The Dato' Mendika Mentri Akhir Zaman Sutan of Jelebu :
- III. The Dato' Johan Pahlawan Lela Perkasa Setiawan of Johol :
- IV. The Dato' Sedia Raja of Rembau.

1. Whereas We and the Four Lawgivers and the British Resident have bound together the constitution and customs of the country and the heritage of Our ancestors of old time, as is related hereunder.

2. Now the Four Lawgivers return to elect Us to be Raja of the Negri Sembilan in accordance with our ancient constitution.

3. Now that We have been installed as Raja of the Negri Sembilan, We, according to the old constitution, cannot interfere in the customs of the country or in Muhammadan Law: and every matter that arises in each State is to be settled in consultation with the British Resident of the Negri Sembilan and is not to be subject to Our commands.

4. If any difference of opinion arises between one Law-giver and another as to the boundaries of their States, and if

either Lawgiver appeals to Us by presenting himself before Us, then We are bound to interfere and to settle the matter with justice, but if the officers of the Four Lawgivers or their subjects come to present themselves before Us to make complaint or petition Us in writing, We shall not in future entertain their complaints.

5. When the festivals of Hari Raya and Hari Raya Haji are celebrated according to ancient custom, the Four Lawgivers will not come to present themselves before Us at Our Astana, at Sri Menanti, but will each celebrate his own festivals, according to ancient custom, in his own State. Always provided that, on great occasions such as ceremonies of Marriage or Circumcision, if We invite the Four Lawgivers they shall carry out Our wishes in their entirety.

6. In the event of the death of the Yang di per Tuan, the Four Lawgivers shall bring, as an offering, gold in such amount as is befitting, such offering being provided by the Government of the Negri Sembilan.

7. Moreover the Four Lawgivers, in conjunction with each other and with their hereditary officers, shall elect one of the royal princes and instal him as Yang di per Tuan in the same manner and in accordance with the customs and constitution under which the former Yang di per Tuan was installed.

BE IT SO.

Written on the 29th day of April, 1898, that is on the 8th day of Zil-haijah, 1315.

The date fixed for the ceremony was Saturday, the 7th of May, 1898. The procedure to be followed in summoning the four Lawgivers to Sri Menanti was adopted as closely as time permitted.

We had to take it for granted that the Tungku Besar had sent for the Dato' Ulu Muar, Dato' Terâchi, Dato' Jempol and Dato' Gunong Pasir, and had announced to them that a Yam Tuan was about to be placed upon the throne.

We assumed the consent of the Dato' Ulu Muar and despatched his four chief Lembaga to convey the news to the four Lawgivers and call upon them to attend at Sri Menanti.

The To' Paduka Besar (Lembaga, Ulu Muar) went to the Raja di Muda (Lembaga, Terâchi) and with him proceeded to Pantai and Rasah to wait upon the Dato' Klana Petra and Dato' Bandar of Sungei Ujong, respectively. Those two Chiefs, with all their following, returned with the two heralds to Terâchi, which, according to ancient customs, is there restingplace.

The To' Sri Maharaja (Lembaga, Ulu Muar) went to the To' Andika (a retainer of Johol) at Cheriau and with him proceeded to wait upon the Dato' Johol Johan Pahlawan Lela Perkasa Setiawan. The aged Dato', who much wished to attend and who had requisitioned the District Officer for a pony and trap in order to do so, was ill and therefore sent the Dato' Baginda Tan Amas, who is his representative in the Council of State. He and his following, which included the Dato' Inas and all his Lembaga, instead of returning with the two heralds to Cheriau, their appointed resting place, came straight on to Kuala Pilah and proceeded the next day to Sri Menanti.

The To' Senara Muda (Lembaga, Ulu Muar) went to the To' Paduka Sri Maharaja (Lembaga, Gunong Pasir) and proceeded with him to the house of Sinda Maharaja (Lembaga, Rembau). After being informed of their business the Sinda Maharaja conducted them to the Dato' Rembau Sedia Raja. He, with all his following, was escorted by the two heralds to Gunong Pasir, which is set apart on State occasions as his resting place.

The To' Orang Kaya Bongsu (Lembaga, Ulu Muar) went to To' Lela Raja (Lembaga, Jempol) and requested him to summon the Dato' Jelebu according to ancient custom. Having given this message the Orang Kaya Bongsu proceeded to Sri Menanti and remained in attendance upon the Dato' Ulu Muar. The To' Lela Raja (Lembaga, Jempol) instructed Si Alang Puteh of Jempol to summon the Dato' Jelebu. He

with all his following, should have returned with the herald to Kampong Bukit, his recognised resting place, but proceeded instead *via* Seremban to Terâchi, where he joined the procession of the Sungei Ujong Chiefs.

To all other Raja, Waris Chiefs, Lembaga, Penghulu and Malays of good position throughout the States news of the approaching ceremony was duly sent.

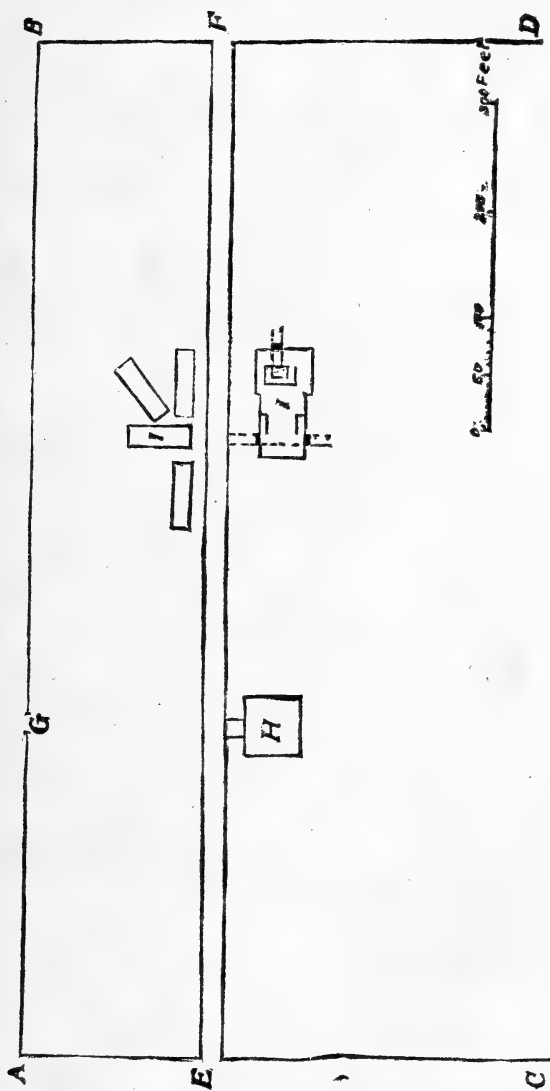
I arrived at the Astana with Mr. Chevallier, the District Officer, Kuala Pilah, at about 10.30 a.m. on Thursday, the 5th of May, and found everything in a state of preparedness that spoke volumes for the trouble taken by the Yam Tuan and his household and by Mr. Chevallier. Mr. Bathurst, Mr. Parr and Mr. Hatchell arrived on Thursday evening. I selected these four gentlemen to look after the four Lawgivers and their people, and to see that their comfort was attended to. A great measure of the success of the whole pageant is due to the assistance they gave me: and the Yam Tuan expressly thanked them.

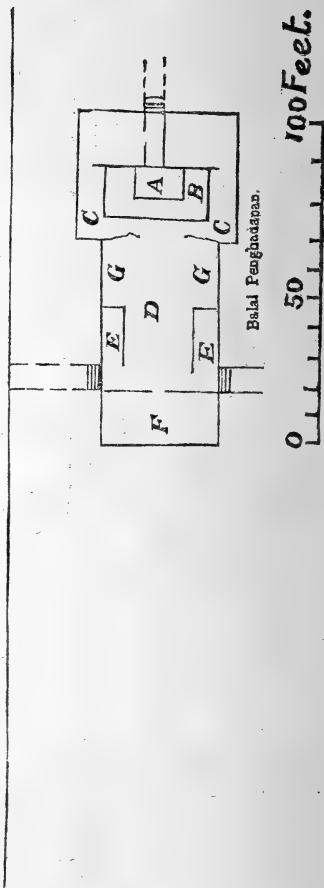
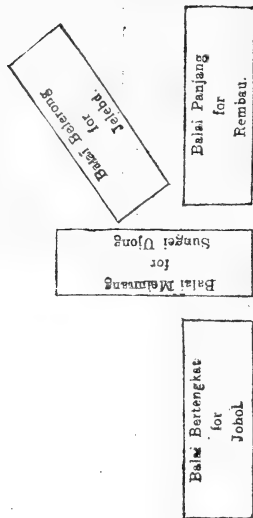
I was told that the Dato' Rembau and the Dato' Johol had already taken up their quarters at Sri Menanti with large followings. We wrote letters to the other three Dato', who were at Terâchi, advising them to stop the night there and come on next day.

It was decided to procure more rice from Seremban, as all the Kuala Pilah shops had been emptied, and we sent for more drapery for the reception-halls of the four Lawgivers, and for four and twenty large Malacca mats to cover the bamboo flooring of those halls.

It may be well to describe the Astana grounds, and the subjoined plans will assist the description:

An examination of the first plan will show that the distance from one entrance gate (E) to the other (F) was about 300 yards. These entrances (*pintu gerbang*) were covered with thatch and on each side there was an earthen platform on which cannon were mounted. The road from one gate to the other was broad and was lined on both sides





with bamboo poles with cross poles, say ten feet from the ground : along the whole length of the road a broad strip of yellow cloth was hung overhead and the entrance paths to the Astana (H) and royal balai (I) were similarly decorated. At the balai the royal yellow standard was flying from an orthodox flagstaff and the general mixture of yellow with the bright green of the grass and foliage was pleasing to the eye.

The second plan sufficiently explains itself.

Friday, the 6th of May, was, unfortunately, appallingly wet; but the rain did not check the constant stream of people that flowed in from every part of the Kuala Pilah district.

About mid-day the Chiefs of Sungei Ujong and Jelebu arrived at Sri Menanti and took up their abode in the houses set apart for them.

The processions of people attending upon the minor Chiefs paraded the Astana grounds, during the brief intervals of sunshine, and helped to make the scene imposing. The party that came with the Dato' Gunong Pasir was strikingly picturesque : his procession was headed by some two hundred women who wore cloths of every conceivable colour, and immediately behind them came his personal attendants carrying spears decorated with the peacock feathers of Gunong Pasir. The Dato' himself walked next, dressed in a suit of striped silk, the preponderating colour being yellow : behind him followed one hundred men, and two hundred children of all ages brought up the rear of the procession.

At various places, outside the Astana grounds, the usual forms of amusement that are concomitant with every Malay gathering of importance were provided : I was specially struck with the many skilful exhibitions of boxing (*silat*), which never failed to draw large crowds and provoke much merriment.

On two afternoons football matches, Europeans and Malays against the Police, were played : on a third athletic sports were held and, though the afternoon was wet, were much enjoyed.

Most of the time on Friday was occupied on determining several nice points of procedure to be adopted in the ceremony of the morrow. The Sri Menanti people were, of course, in favour of introducing many forms which the older men, who had witnessed a previous installation, deemed to be essential. The members of the Yam Tuan's family were anxious to use every form of expression which would proclaim the dominance of his position, and, had it not been for the extreme good sense of His Highness, it would probably have taken three or four days to arrange the procedure.

I had many consultations with the Dato' Bandar of Sungei Ujong, whose attitude throughout was firm but friendly, and I explained to the Yam Tuan that the Chiefs had made considerable concessions, that their patience ought not to be taxed in any way, and that the ceremony should be performed punctually and with as much expedition as possible. His Highness at once replied that his desire was to yield every point of minor importance. These discussions did not end till nearly midnight on Friday, but it was satisfactory to feel assured that every possible danger to the success of the very important event about to be celebrated had been removed.

On Saturday morning, crowds of people began to collect from every quarter: with the exception of an early shower, the weather was propitious. The placing of the royal umbrellas in front of the "balai penghadapan" (the royal hall in which the installation took place) was the signal for an enormous concourse of people to collect at that spot.

At a quarter to eleven, a guard of honour of the Sikh Police was drawn up near the reception halls of the four Lawgivers: the first to arrive was the Dato' Rembau: I received him at the entrance to the "balai panjang" and, after the guard had presented arms to him, we placed his followers in his reception hall and Mr. Parr conducted the Dato' to the Astana to put his signature and chop to the agreement with the Yam Tuan. Almost immediately afterwards, the Dato' Klana and the Dato' Bandar of Sungei Ujong arrived: the guard presented arms to them at the entrance to the "balai

melintang" and after their followers had entered the balai, Mr. Bathurst conducted them to the Astana: meanwhile Dato' Baginda Tan Amas of Johol, followed by all the Datos and minor Chiefs of the Negri Sembilan (old), had arrived: the guard presented arms to the Dato' Baginda at the entrance to the "balai bertengkat" and, after his following had entered the balai Mr. Chevallier conducted him to the Astana: a long wait occurred before the arrival of the Dato' Jelebu: he was received by the guard at the entrance to the "balai belêrong. When his followers had entered it, Mr. Hatchell conducted him to the Astana. The affixing of the signature and chops of the Lawgivers to seven copies of the agreement being completed, I signed and placed the State seal upon them and they were then taken upstairs to the Yam Tuan who added his signature and chop. The four Officers named above then conducted the Lawgivers to their reception halls where they awaited their summons to the installation hall: in the meantime the Tungku Prempuan had taken her seat upon the dais to the left of the throne (Singgasana) and several ladies of high degree had been accommodated with seats in the places set apart for them: the yellow cushion, gold boxes, and other insignia of royalty were brought in and placed on the dais: Tungku Muda Chik, Tungku Ngah of Tampin, Rajah Kadir of Lukut, my four officers and I next took our seats in the body of the hall, and everything being ready the heralds announced that the Yam Tuan was coming to the hall: His Highness was preceded by the "orang ampat Astana" and his "orang anam" carrying the weapons of State: immediately behind him were the young Tungku Besar (his brother) and the still younger Tungku Laksamana (his brother-in-law), while a score or so of Rajas completed the procession.

On arrival at the hall, His Highness was received by a guard of honour: he entered the hall and took his seat upon the "Singgasana," the "orang ampat Astana" and the "orang anam" stood upon the right and left below the dais and the Tungku Besar and Tungku Laksamana sat on the right and left of His Highness below the throne. The heralds sum-

moned the Lawgivers and the hereditary Chiefs, who were each conducted from their respective balai to the entrance to the hall by their Officers of State: they entered the hall alone and took their seats in the following order:—

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) The Dato' Klana } Sungei | (7) The Dato' Ulu Muar |
| (2) The Dato' Bandar } Ujong | (8) The Dato' Terachi |
| (3) The Dato' Jelebu | (9) The Dato' Jempol |
| (4) Dato' Baginda of Johol | (10) The Dato' Gunong Pasir |
| (5) The Dato' Rembau | (11) The Dato' Inas |
| (6) The Tungku Besar of | (12) The Dato' Gemencheh |
| Tampin | (13) The Dato' Muda Linggi |

The two heralds (Bentara Kanan and Bentara Kiri) took up their positions on the right and left of the Yam Tuan.

When all were in readiness the young Dato' Klana, rising, said, "Oh, Bentara, proclaim to everyone that we the four Lawgivers have assembled here to place the Yang di per Tuan Tungku Muhammad upon the throne of Negri Sembilan."

The Bentara Kanan thereupon, standing on one leg, with the sole of his right foot resting on his left knee, holding his right ear open with his right hand and shading his eyes with his left hand, made proclamation as follows:—

"Oh, gentlemen all, illustrious and humble, great and small, old and young, by order of the four Lawgivers, Tungku Muhammad, the son of the late Yam Tuan Tungku Antah, is proclaimed as Yang di per Tuan of the Negri Sembilan."

The people signified their homage by shouting three times, "Dôlat Tuanku."

I then addressed the Yam Tuan as follows:—

"I am very pleased that the Lawgivers and Lembaga and Officers and all the people from all parts of the Negri Sembilan have unanimously installed Your Highness as Yang di per Tuan and have re-established their ancient constitution, and that Your Highness has assented to their action. Now I will convey their wishes to the Resident-General."

The Bentara Kanan proceeded to call, by means of the following formula, upon each of the Lawgivers and on the

Hereditary Chiefs of Tampin, Muar, Terachi Jempol, and Gunong Pasir, to make obeisance:—

“Hê Dato’ Klana Petra, who rules over the territory of Sungei Ujong, titah memanggil (His Highness summons you).”

Each Chief in turn replied, “Dôlat Tuanku:” and one by one they emerged from the enclosure (ujong balai) in which they were seated, and squatting on the ground each proceeded along the floor (hadapan mejelis) making obeisance seven times until the dais was reached: there the Yam Tuan gave his right hand to the Chief, who, receiving it in both of his, reverently kissed it thrice and then retired, making obeisance five times as he receded.

Each Chief rose and resumed his seat, with the exception of the Dato’ Jelebu, who left the hall after he had done homage.

The Dato’ Inas, the Dato’ Gemencheh and the Dato’ Muda Linggi made their obeisance together and all the chief Lembaga and Waris of the various districts entered and did likewise.

The Lawgivers then left the hall and retired to their reception halls and their places were taken by all those who were of Raja blood: they numbered about twenty five: they were almost all dressed in yellow, several with black head-cloths, and, as they all moved up the hall, and, sitting below the dais, made obeisance three times in regular time, I was more impressed by the scene than by anything I have ever previously witnessed at any gathering of Malays. The Rajas were not commanded to come forward: it was an entirely voluntary act, but every one of them joined in it and it was a fine finishing touch to an imposing pageant.

Tungku Dris, Kathi of Tampin, the assistant Kathi of Kuala Pilah and some priests came in and offered up prayers for the Yam Tuan while the people stood with palms uplifted.

All being now over, the Yam Tuan rose and, after shaking hands with me, passed out of the hall and proceeded to the Astana, followed by all the Rajas.

22 CONSTITUTION OF THE NEGRI SEMBILAN.

The ceremony, which had lasted two and a half hours, ended at 3. p.m. and the crowd quickly melted away.

On Sunday, at noon, he gave a breakfast to the Undang and made an interesting speech in which he pointed out that the constitution of the Negri Sembilan was now complete; there were now—

THE YANG DI PER TUAN;

THE FOUR UNDANG (from Sungei Ujong, Jelebu, Johol, and Rembau); and

THE FOUR SÊRAMBI UNDANG (from Ulu Muar, Jempol, Terâchi and unong Pasir who, in the absence of the Undang, would represent them and would always do so by attending to make obeisance annually at the festival of Hari Raya).

On Sunday afternoon the various Chiefs left Sri Menanti to return to their homes, and early on Monday I went back to Seremban.

The above is a brief description of a ceremony that restored good feeling to a number of Chiefs who, for a generation, had been absurdly jealous of each other. Every person taking part in the ceremony recognised its importance and the calm and dignified reserve so characteristic of the well-born Malay was strikingly exemplified.

The concourse of people must have numbered from three to four thousand persons, and good humour reigned everywhere.

An Account of the Creation of the Dog.

BY W. G. MAXWELL.

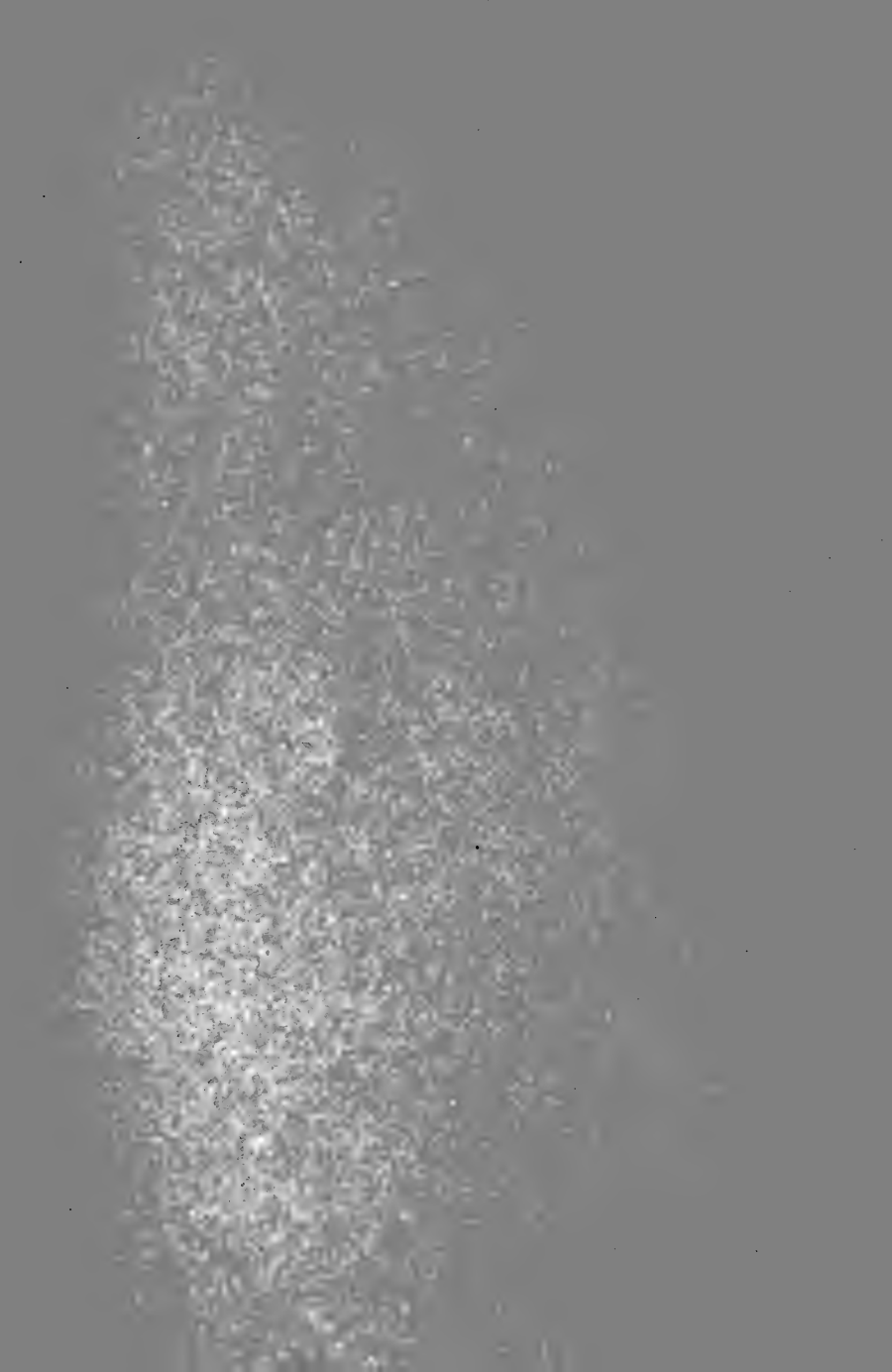
I heard this story from Pa' Senik, an old Kelantan Malay now resident near Batu Gajah in Perak. He was giving an account of the creation of the first man according to the Muhammadan tradition, which may be found in Sale's Notes to his translation of the Koran and in D'Herbelot's article "Adam" in his *Bibliothèque Orientale*; and the account of the creation of the dog was a mere parenthesis in his story—It is new to me, and appears to be a Malay accretion to the Arabic myth.

When Azrael had torn out the heart of the Earth and had fashioned it into the form of man, he left the moulded figure, which was still without life, on Bukit Zabaniah.

It lay there face upwards exposed to all the elements. Iblis passed that way and saw it, and, from malice, voided his excrement on its chest.

When Azrael returned he flung the excrement away, and it immediately took the form of a dog.

The creation of the dog in this manner has had effect in two ways. In the first place, the dog, though an unclean animal may be bought and sold by Muhammadans, whereas the purchase money of all other unclean animals carries the taint of the unclean. In the second place, the Dog, however badly treated and however often thrashed, will always return to man.



Kun and Payah Kun.

BY W. G. MAXWELL.

Every student of pawang-lore is familiar with the terms *kun* and *payah kun*, which most frequently occur in such expressions as "*kun kata Allah, payah kun kata Muhammad*" (*kun* saith Allah, *payah kun* saith Muhammad), but no one has yet, so far as I am aware, discovered their meaning.

Kun presented no difficulty; it is obviously the Arabic كُنْ "let it be." But the antithetical term *payah kun* remained without a solution. My father suggested that it was a corruption of the Malay word سڤاي *supaia*—meaning "in order that," and in this he is followed by Skeat,* but the sense thus derived from the sentence does not appear to be altogether satisfactory. Another suggestion was that the word was the Arabic فيه *fih*—meaning "to him." But this, too, seemed inconclusive.

For the solution of the puzzle I am indebted to Mr. J. C. Sugars, of the F. M. S. Civil Service. '*Payah kun* is merely a corruption of the Arabic *fa yakun* فَيَكُونُ—meaning "and it is." The correct reading therefore is "*kun kata Allah, fa yakun kata Muhammad.*"

"Let it be" saith Allah: "and it is" saith Muhammad.)

* Skeat, Malay Magic. p. 4. Footnote.

The words occur in the 110th verse of the second chapter of the Koran.

إِذَا قَضَىٰ أَمْرًا فَإِنَّمَا يَقُولُ لَهُ كُنْ فَيَكُونُ

Idha qadha amran fa innima yaqulu lahu kun fa yakun.

(When He decreeth a matter, He doth but say unto it 'Be;' and it is.)

Again in the 83rd verse of the 36th chapter we have
 إِنَّمَا أَمْرُهُ إِذَا أَرَادَ شَيْئًا أَنْ يَقُولَ لَهُ كُنْ فَيَكُونُ *Innama amruhu idha arada shai'an an yaqulu lahu kun fa yakun.*

(His bidding is only, when He desireth anything, to say to 'Be; and it is.)

The expression is thus identical with that which appears throughout the first book of Genesis in such verses as the following :—

And God said, Let there be light : and there was light.

And God said, Let the waters under the heaven be gathered together unto one place, and let the dry land appear : and it was so.

It is probable that the sentence as we now have it was first coined by *pawangs* as part of a *mantra* at a period when the Malays had not long been converted to Muhammadanism. The addition of the words "saith Muhammad," though doubtless partly due to ignorance of the meaning of the foreign words and partly to the national love of an antithesis, appears also to be partly due to the zeal of a convert. And, it is interesting to note, not only is the addition of the two words wholly unnecessary, but the expression "and it is, *saith Muhammad*" would appear to a strict Muhammadan to be of very doubtful orthodoxy.

The Story of Kherudin.

BY G. M. LAIDLAW.

Penghulu Mat Nordin learnt this story of Kherudin many years ago from Mohamed Unus bin Mohamed Arip who, so far as is known, was of pure Perak descent.

The tale is told that once in the olden time there was a merchant called Mansur who had seven sons. Now he was very rich. But one day, owing to the will of God, he fell ill with many and very grievous sicknesses. Many doctors and medicine men tried to physic him but could not restore him to health. So one day he called his seven sons and at that time he declared his will to his eldest son, Zainal Abidin, his second son, Kamarudin, his third son, Shamsudin, his sixth son, Bahakudin, and to his youngest son, Kherudin, saying to them. "Hai, Zainal Abidin, on this day have I made my will. As regards your younger brother Kherudin you must take very great care of him, for it seems to me that he is the one who will be most fortunate, indeed all of you will be able to obtain your living through him. Now on no account whatever are you to transgress this my will. If you do, I shall certainly curse you both in this life and hereafter and you will not obtain peace."

His son named Zainal Abidin made reply and said, "It is good, my father."

Two or three days later Merchant Mansur returned to the mercy of God. After that Zainal Abidin called all the priests and preachers, hajis and lebais, to pray for his father. He also got ready the siraja diraja, that is to say the bier on which the body is carried to the grave. This was adorned with all sorts of most precious things. He gave away in alms many tens of thousands of dollars to all those of the faith who were there on the day that his father was laid in the earth. After he had completed the feast of the third day and

of the seventh day and of the twice seven days and of the forty days and of the hundred days after all this work of the feasts had been settled, Zainal Abidin carefully followed out to the letter the will of his father as regards the upbringing of his youngest brother.

After a very long time when Kherudin had grown up, the eldest brother made a plan with his younger ones to go on a trading voyage. They all replied that it was a most excellent plan. So after this meeting they ordered the second son of Kamarudin to get ready a very big ship and to load all sorts of trading things therein. After voyaging for some days they came to a country and the six brothers with Zainudin went to lay before the king of the country all sorts of offerings in homage, but the youngest brother was left to watch the ship. Now Kherudin had been given a hundred dollars by his eldest brother in order that he might buy anything that he fancied. This had been ordered in his father's will. While he was watching the ship, a certain man in the country who had been keeping a mangy dog began to think on this wise. "What is the good of taking care of this mangy dog? The food that I give it is only a loss." So that day he made up his mind to destroy it by setting it adrift in the sea. But when the man reached the shore leading the dog with him and Kherudin saw that he meant to throw it into the sea, he said. "What are you going to do with the dog?"

The owner replied. "I am going to set it adrift, because it is mangy and I cannot afford to feed it any longer."

Kherudin said, "Will you sell the dog?"

The man said, "If you want to have it, take it."

Kherudin said, "If you give it to me, I do not want it, but if you will sell it for thirty dollars I will buy."

When the dog's owner heard that he replied gladly, "Take it." So Kherudin paid over thirty dollars, and the man took it and went away back to his own house. A little later his elder brothers came back from the palace, and found Kherudin busy bathing his dog. They said to him. "Where did you get the dog?"

Kherudin answered. "I bought it just now for thirty dollars."

The five brothers said. "The fellow is cracked, a ninny to throw his money about like that for no use."

"Don't be angry with him. It is not your money that he has given away."

Some days later the elder brothers again went on shore to buy all sorts of merchandise to bring back to their own country and again Kherudin was left to take care of the ship. While he was on watch a man brought a mangy cat which he intended to throw adrift into the sea. Kherudin said, "What are you doing with that cat?"

The man with the cat answered, "I am going to set it adrift in the sea."

Kherudin said, "Will you sell it?"

The owner of the cat answered. "If you would like to have it, take it."

Kherudin said, "If you merely give it, I do not want it, but if you will sell it for thirty dollars I will buy it."

So the owner of the cat said, "Very good then." And Kherudin paid him the thirty dollars. The man went back to his house rejoicing. A short while after the six elder brothers came back from the shore and found Kherudin busy bathing the mangy cat. The five said to him, "Where did you get this cat from next?"

He answered, "I have just bought it for thirty dollars."

They said to him, "Are you a human being? Have you no brains? You are just like a beast, and when a man is like a beast, it is a very great curse indeed."

The eldest brother said, "What is the use of being angry with him? It is not your money with which he bought it. I gave him that money. Let him buy whatever he likes. I don't mind."

So Kherudin lavished all his care on the dog and on the mangy cat and paid no attention to the trading voyage. He gave his whole energy to looking after the dog and the cat.

About two days after this his brothers again went on shore to look for all sorts of things to trade and left him again in the ship. Then another man came along dragging a snake by a noose which he had fastened round its neck. He also wanted to kill it by throwing it into the sea.

When Kherudin saw the man dragging the snake he said, "What are you going to do with that snake?"

The man said, "I am going to kill it and throw it into the sea."

Kherudin said, "Will you sell it?"

The man said, "If you want it take it."

Kherudin said, "If you give it to me, I do not want it: but if you will sell it for thirty dollars I will buy it."

The man said all right. After that Kherudin paid the thirty dollars. When he had bought the snake Kherudin looked after it so well that his brothers never knew about it.

Now it seemed that this snake was the king of all snakes, so in the middle of that night, all his ministers and all his subjects came before him. The ministers made obeisance saying, "Your majesty, why do you live here? Why have you abandoned your throne? What is the fault of your servants? Have we not all obeyed your august commands? As far as we can remember never have your servants even on one occasion rebelled against your august commands."

Kherudin heard all that they said. The king snake replied, "It was no fault of yours. Only it happened that one day as I went along by myself intending to look at the sports of mankind, while on the way I became thirsty so I went to look for water. While doing this I met with one of these folk, who struck me and intended to kill me and cast me into the sea. But then we met this man who redeemed me for thirty dollars, and that is how it happened that I did not die."

Then all the ministers proceeded to present themselves before Kherudin and made obeisance saying, "Your majesty, this snake which you have redeemed is the king of all the

snakes. If there is any pity any mercy in your majesty, your slaves trust to be allowed to return you this money."

Kherudin answered, "Even if he is the king of all the snakes, yet we cannot give him back for we are fond of him."

So all the ministers besought him saying, "If your majesty will not allow us to give you money, then there is a certain fairy ring which we can present to you. Whatever your intention or whatever your wish may be, it will bring them all to pass."

When Kherudin heard that, he said, "If that is true, you can take the king snake."

So all the ministers rejoiced greatly and besought permission to retire, which was graciously given them. The king snake was borne away on his ryots heads, back to his own country.

The next day the eldest brother, Zainudin, said, "Tomorrow we will sail home."

Kherudin heard what he said and saw that he had only ten dollars left. So he went on shore to buy all the fish scales and broken pots at the fish sellers' place. He bought every fish scale and broken sherd from those people who lived there for ten dollars. They were all very glad. Then he carried them all off and stored them in the ship. His eldest brother just noticed him, but the five others kept on grumbling and were angry with Kherudin for his mad conduct.

After that on the next morning they set sail, and Kherudin was still more devoted to his mangy dog and to his mangy cat. After voyaging for seven days and seven nights they reached their own country. As soon as ever they arrived, the six brothers each took a present to offer as homage to the king.

The king said, "The six of you have each given me a present but your youngest brother seems to think that he need present no homage to me."

The eldest brother replied, "It is because this youngling, Kherudin has brought nothing whatever back with him."

After that they all craved permission to return to their own house.

When they got there the five brothers said, "This fellow is of no value in the king's eyes. The rest of us all took a present. He alone took none. And so we were put to shame, for of course people will not say that we are rich, and of course people will not say that Merchant Mansur was our father."

But Kherudin was silent and made no reply.

The next day he went to his mother, Siti Rasimah, and said, "Mother, mother, please go and bespeak the king's daughter in marriage."

His mother answered, "Why, what resource have we? Certainly such poor people as we are will not be received by the king."

Her son said, "Please go, mother. You can but try."

So his mother went before the king and lifted her ten fingers in obeisance and made homage, saying, "Pardon my lord, a thousand be the pardons vouchsafed to your most humble slave, who humbly craves for pardon. My child, my youngling, Kherudin has preferred a request. He desires to become your august majesty's slave, and to repair the broken flooring and the torn partitions in your palace."

The king quite understood what Siti Rasimah meant, so he said, "I would like to give my child a husband, but Kherudin must first accomplish what I want and then, please God, I would accept him."

Siti Rasimah made obeisance, "Pardon, your majesty, your slave wishes to hear a little of the royal commands, what is your intention, what is your desire towards her in the dust at your feet?"

The king said, "First of all, he must make me a royal palace whose pillars are of mingled gold and silver and whose walls are of pure gold, and with a diamond cupola. Then secondly he must make a landing of gold from the palace right down to the sea. Then thirdly he must make a gold road between his house and my palace."

When he had finished speaking Siti Rasimah became very sad and after she had obtained leave to depart she returned home weeping looking for her son, and saying, "This time mother and child are indeed separated."

Kherudin saw her weeping and became very frightened. He said, "Why are you weeping, mother? What has the king said?"

So his mother told him all that the king wanted. Kherudin said, "If that is all that the king wants, do not be frightened, mother; go and tell the king that whenever he wants it done, I am ready to do it."

So the next day Siti Rasimah again went before the king and made obeisance.

"Pardon your majesty a thousand pardons, when does your majesty desire to have this thing done?"

The king said, "I want it done in three days time from now. When it is quite finished I will marry my daughter to him at once."

After that Siti Rasimah was given leave to return. She told her son all that the king wanted and Kherudin replied, "Very good." So that evening he ordered his mother to make limes and cosmetics ready and also told her to sleep at another house for that night, so that he was left alone. In the evening when alone by himself he bathed and perfumed himself. At midnight he called out aloud, "Oh! fairy ring that was given me by the king snake, if you really are a fairy ring, I ask you to make me a royal palace whose pillars are of mingled gold and silver and whose walls are of pure gold, and a landing place of pure gold from the palace to the sea side, and a pathway of gold from the palace to this house of mine."

At that very instant with a noise like thunder came all the jins and the king snake and all his ministers before Kherudin.

The king snake said, "Why is my beloved troubled of heart?"

So Kherudin answered, "I have asked for the hand of the daughter of the king of this country, and he has asked me

to make a royal palace and a landing place and a pathway of pure gold, and also that the palace should have a diamond cupola."

The king snake said, "When does my beloved want this done?"

Kherudin answered, "I want it done to-night."

So that very night after the king snake had concentrated all his will on fulfilling Kherudin's request, everything came into being perfectly complete. The glamour of the palace burst all over the whole country side, and all the retainers and all the great men were terrified and went before the king. The king too was greatly astonished, but in a little while he recollected the request that he had made of Kherudin. Then he became very glad and told all his retainers; each of whom afterwards went back to his own house. The king was very pleased indeed to see what Kherudin had done. As soon as ever it was day, the whole population came together to see the king's palace. They were all astonished. When each one was satisfied with gazing on this most wonderful sight they all went back to their own homes.

Later on Kherudin went to his mother and said, "Mother, go and ask the king when he is going to marry me to his daughter."

Siti Rasimah at once went before the king. When she reached the royal presence she made obeisance, lifting her ten fingers in homage, and said, "Pardon your majesty, a thousand thousand pardons, your slave trusts peradventure to be pardoned for preferring her request, since she has for such a long time obeyed the royal behest. Your slave has been asked by her youngling Kherudin to enquire from your majesty what is to be done about your former promise."

When the king heard Siti Rasimah's request he pondered thus in his heart: "Of a certainty I spring from a race of kings who have come down from father to son from the olden days, and this Kherudin is the son of a merchant. If I marry my daughter to him I shall be put to shame when the kings in the other countries come to hear of it. But if I break my word he

may raise the country in revolt, and perhaps he might subdue it, for he is clearly a man endowed with many charms and magic powers."

So in thinking thus the king spake as follows: "Very well, the marriage will take place in seven days time."

When Siti Rasimah heard the king's words she went home and told her son all that the king had said. Kherudin was very glad. On the next day the king told one of his friends to call all his retainers together. And on that day all his ministers were gathered together. The king was seated on the royal throne of state and spake on this wise: "Hai! one and all, retainers of mine, we have called you together to make preparations for the wedding of our daughter—Princess Shamsiah with the merchant's son named Kherudin."

All the retainers made obeisance, saying, "Pardon your majesty, a thousand thousand pardons, we are all willing to bow our heads beneath your majesty's commands."

When the king had made an end of speaking and the retainers had finished their homage, the retainers all lifted their ten fingers, and obtained leave to return each to his house. The very next day the ministers all began to obey the king's behest: the days were like nights and the nights were like days, the whole country was in an uproar and all the inhabitants were gathered together. The blind were led in and the lame came on crutches.

When the seven days and the seven nights were completed Kherudin was brought in procession to the king's house with all sorts of finery. Still more was lavished on the Princess Shamsiah. When Kherudin reached the royal audience hall it was crammed full with all the ministers, eunuchs, heralds, all the penghulus, the whole army of the common folk were in the royal hall. The king himself was present seated in state on his royal throne and he had called the kathi and had empowered him to marry his daughter to Kherudin. When the kathi arrived he came on bended knee lifting his ten fingers in homage, and when the king had fully confirmed the power bestowed and he had again lifted his hands in obeisance,

he went back to find Kherudin. When he got near Kherudin he ordered him to sit down on one knee. The kathi then read the marriage service, after that he spoke to Kherudin, and when he had made an end of that and he had prayed in all sorts of ways for the safety of the king's children, husband and wife, and for their parents and for all the people in the realm, when he had made an end of all that, they bore Kherudin into the palace and seated him next to Princess Shamsiah. All the men and all the women who saw the sight were very greatly pleased, for it was for all the world just like the moon encircled by stars. Next they brought the marriage cake of rice, which was ornamented in many ways. Both husband and wife partook of it. When they had finished eating they were next led by the eunuchs and female attendants into the royal bed-chamber, and the golden state curtain was lowered. Many were the terms of endearment that Kherudin lavished on his wife, but she bore herself most humbly. When Kherudin saw that, a great pity arose in his heart and he embraced her and fondled her with many sweet and kind words to soothe his wife's heart. So Kherudin came to love his wife.

Some days after, Kherudin went out hunting. His wife made ready all sorts of provisions. He left behind his magic ring with his wife and set off with an army of retainers and with elephants and horses. While her husband was away hunting the Princess Shamsiah noticed that the setting of the ring was old and worn. So she ordered one of her attendants to call the most skilful Chinaman in the country. He quickly came to her presence and she ordered him to reset the ring in a more beautiful way. The jeweller said "Very well." He obtained permission to return to his house. When he got there he had a good look at the jewel in the ring. Never had he seen so fair a gem. So that very night he ran away with it.

After two days time Kherudin came back from hunting with all sorts of things that he had taken in the chase. When he reached his wife he asked for the ring. She replied that she had given it to a Chinaman to put it in a better setting. The princess ordered one of her servants to go and call the jeweller. When the servant reached his house she

learnt that he had run away. So she ran back to the princess and informed her. As soon as Kherudin heard what the servant said he swooned without saying a word. The princess was greatly distressed for her husband. An uproar arose in the palace and the king her father came to see why his son-in-law had fainted.

While this was going on the mangy cat got to know what had happened to his master and he took counsel with the mangy dog.

"What will be the end of this thing? Our master has been in a swoon for several days because he has lost the fairy ring given to him by the king snake. I think that it is only right that we should go and look for this ring for that Chinaman has run off with it to some other country. If we cannot find it, the care spent on us by our master is quite useless."

The mangy dog replied, "Go and get it, for I cannot look for it."

The mangy cat said, "It is not that you are not able merely. You have no strength for it, for you have no love for your master."

The mangy dog said, "It is not that I have no love for my master. I am very fond of him. But I do not know where on earth that ring has been taken by that Chinaman."

The cat said, "If you do not know how to look for it, let me be the head and you can follow. But whatever I say you must do."

The mangy dog said, "If it be arranged like that, let us go."

After they had made this plan the dog and the cat set off, into forests, out of forests, up mountains and down mountains, into plains and across plains. At last they came to a village.

The dog said, "I cannot walk any farther, for I am tremendously hungry."

The cat replied, "I am hungry too. Since that is so, I had better go and look for some food. But let us make

our plans first. I will go into the houses. If I find any food in the kitchen and if I can knock it down to the ground, you must at once snatch it up in your mouth and run off to the jungle."

The dog agreed, so the cat set off. He went into one house where he saw a cooking pot in the middle of the kitchen. So he went in and kicked it down to the ground. The dog snatched it up and ran off to the jungle and the cat followed him. When they got into the jungle they ate until they were satisfied and then being once more strong they went on their way. The mangy cat went into the towns to listen to the people talking but heard nothing. So they went on once more until they came to the sea side. There they saw an island.

The cat said, "Perhaps that Chinaman is there, we must go across to the island."

The dog said, "If you are able to, come along."

So they set off swimming in the sea. They swam for a day and a night. At length both of them reached the island and climbed on shore. They walked about on the beach.

The dog said, "Hai, I can't walk any longer for I am very hungry."

The cat said, "Let us look on the shore, perhaps we can find some fish which we can eat."

In a little while they found a big fish. The cat said, "That is the very fish we want, come and let us eat it." So the cat and the dog finished the fish. After that both of them went on. Every night they listened of news of the Chinaman to see if he was in the island. But he was not.

The cat said, "What resource have we left now?"

The dog said, "I don't know, whatever you think I will agree to."

The cat said, "We had better go to some other country perhaps we will find that Chinaman there."

So they both swam away to another country. After a long long time they arrived and climbed on shore. The dog said, "Hai, cat, I can walk no longer for I am faint with hunger."

The cat answered, "Wait here then, while I go to look for some food."

So he set off. At last he met with a man who was busy smoking some fish. The cat hid in the grass close by and while the man went away to eat his dinner, he took five or six fish and went off with them to the dog. They both ate and when they were satisfied they went on together. When night fell they went to the house of a goldsmith, a Chinaman. The cat thought that this was perhaps the house of the man who had stolen their master's ring.

The dog said, "How are you going to manage to get that ring if the ring is in the house?"

The cat answered, "I have a plan. It seems that this towkay is really the fellow who has stolen the ring."

The cat said to the dog, "You wait on this side of the door and I will wait on that. If you see a white rat, catch it, but don't kill it."

The dog said, "Very well." They each lay in wait on their side of the door. At last about midnight, a white rat came out on the cat's side and the cat caught it.

The white rat said, "Don't eat me."

The cat said, "Yes, I am going to eat you."

Now the white rat was the king of all the rats in that country. When this occurred all the great men of the king rat came.

One of his retainers said, "Do not, oh, Grandfather Cat, devour our king! Whatever you may want we will help you."

The cat said, "Very good, there is a fairy ring in the inside of seven boxes belonging to this towkay. If you get that ring to-night, I will let your king go; if not, I certainly will eat him."

The retainer replied, "Very well, if it is there, we will get it to-night."

So they pressed all the rats in that country and ordered them to bore into that Chinaman's box. So all the rats gnawed through one box after another, until the seventh.

When they had pierced the seventh, one of the army of rats went in and searched about inside. There was only a small bundle of cloth but the rat felt that there really was a ring inside it. So he brought it outside and gave it to the cat. When the cat saw that it really was his master's ring he let the king rat go. So the king rat went off with his army of followers. The cat was very glad indeed and went to find the dog.

The cat said, "Hai, mangy dog, I have got our master's ring. Come along home."

The cat carried the ring in its mouth. When daylight came the cat and the dog set off to swim across a very wide sea. The cat was not in the least tired owing to the power of the ring. But the dog got very tired and spent, so he said to the cat,

"Hai, let me carry the ring for a little, for I see that you are quite fresh."

But the cat said, "You can't carry the ring now; perhaps you will let it fall."

The dog said, "It won't fall."

So the cat gave it to the dog who put it in his mouth. The dog at once became a little stronger. But after a time the ring fell into the sea.

The dog said, "Hai, our master's ring has fallen into the sea."

The cat said, "I told you before that if you carried it, you would let it fall, but you said it would not. Now you have dropped it. And how are we to get it back again?"

So they went on swimming till they got to an island at which they rested.

The cat said, "We had better walk about on the shore."

The cat noticed a large fish rolling over and over on the shore. He thought, "What a fat fish that is. I am hungry; I had better eat it."

So he said to the dog, "Come along and eat this dead fish for I am very hungry."

The dog rushed off and began to eat. The cat also came and ate. The dog guzzled right into the fish's maw. When he broke it open he saw that there was a ring inside. The dog said, "I have found a ring in the maw of this fish."

The cat said, "Here! let me have a look."

So the dog gave it to the cat, and it actually was the ring that had fallen. The cat took it and put it in his mouth, and said "Come along and let us swim back."

So they both swam away. At last after a very long time they reached land. They travelled on, day and night, night and day, until at last they reached their master's country. When they got below the house, Kherudin was still in a swoon. The cat tried to reach his master but was not allowed to get near. So at midnight when they were all asleep, the cat crept up into the house and went to his master and laid the ring on his breast. Then Kherudin sneezed and at once recovered consciousness and went away to his own bedroom. Nobody had noticed anything, so the people who were on guard at the place where Kherudin had swooned were very frightened the next morning when they saw that Kherudin had disappeared. So an uproar arose in the palace. Some one told the king that his illustrious son had disappeared from the place in which he had swooned. The king was very grieved to hear this. Later on in the day, at the time when the ploughman can glance round without being dazzled by the sun, that is to say at the time that you can lift your eyebrows, (about 9 a. m.) the princess Shamsiah came out from her bedroom and heard that there was an uproar in the palace because her husband had disappeared. So the princess ordered one of her servants to go and tell her father that Kherudin had recovered from his swoon and was in his own bedroom. So the maid servant ran off in a hurry to go before the king and said,

"Pardon, your majesty, a thousand thousand pardons, this your slave has come before your gracious majesty on the command of your daughter. The princess commands me to say that Kherudin has recovered from his swoon and is now in his bedroom."

When the king heard this report his grief at once disappeared. While the maid was away seeing the king, Kherudin arose from his sleep. Both husband and wife then proceeded to bathe. When the bathing was over, they had breakfast. They lived together very happily.

After a very long time the king abdicated in favour of Kherudin. As long as Kherudin was king the country increased in peace and became more and more populous. Kherudin was styled Sultan Kherudin Shah because he was so very wise and clever, and because he took such great care of all the natives of the land and because he so fostered all the strangers. His dignity increased and his name became more and more famous in the neighbouring lands.

One day he summoned all the great men of the country and all his brothers. When they were all assembled and he was seated on his throne of state, he made his eldest brother the chief minister of state and the other five brothers the keeper of his buffaloes, of his cattle, of his goats, of his sheep, and of his fowls, each with his separate work. And his kingdom became more and more firm. He may be reigning still, Heaven alone knoweth.

The Story of Kherudin.

Alkēsah maka ada-lah pada masa dahulu kala maka ada-lah sa'orang saudagar nama Saudagar Mansur, maka ada-lah anak-nya laki-laki tujuh orang. Maka sangat-lah kaya-nya. Maka pada satu hari dengan takdir Allah sakit-lah ia dengan bër-bërapa kasakitan amat sangat, maka bër-bërapa tabib dan bër-bërapa bomor akan mēngubati ini saudagar tiada juga mahu baik. Maka pada satu hari di-panggil-nya-lah anak-nya katujuh-nya dan pada waktu itu bër-wasiat-lah ia kapada anak-nya yang tua nama Zainal Abidin dan yang tēngah-nya nama Kamarudin dan yang alang-nya nama Shamsudin dan yang uda-nya nama Bahakudin dan yang bongsu-nya nama Kherudin. Maka kata bapa-nya "Hai Zainal Abidin pada hari ini tēlah aku bër-wasiat-lah kapada kamu. Fasal adek kamu Kherudin ini

handak-lah kamu pelihara-kan baik-baik kerana ia pada pandangan aku dan rasa hati-ku ia-lah yang sangat bertuah dan sekalian kamu boleh menumpang kapada-nya. Maka jangan-lah sekali-kali kamu lalui akan wasiat aku ini, jika kamu lalui juga tentu-lah kamu aku sumpah dunia dan akhirat tiada-lah dapat selamat." Maka jawab anak-nya yang nama Zainal Abidin "Baik ayah." Kemudian selang antara tiga hari maka ini Saudagar Mansur pun kembali karahmat Allah. Setelah demikian dipanggil oleh Zainudin segala imam khatib, haji dan leba akan sembahyang-kan bapa-nya itu dan diperbuat-nya seraja diraja, yaani perusongan mengangkat mayat ka-kubur dengan pelabagei perhiasan yang terlalu amat indah-indah-nya dan ber-bberapa puloh ribu ringgit disedekah-kan-nya kapada sekalian orang islam yang ada hadir pada hari turun tanah bapa-nya. Maka setelah disempurna-kan-nya-lah khanduri meniga hari, dan tujuh hari, dan dua kali tujuh hari dan empat puloh hari dan saratus hari-nya, shahadan telah selasai-lah deripada pekerjaan khanduri itu, maka ini adek-nya yang bongsu-nya itu dipelihara-nya ikut sabagimana wasiat bapa-nya itu juga.

Kemudian lama dengan kalamaan-nya maka ini Kherudin pun besar-lah sudah. Maka pada satu hari-nya bermeshuarat-lah abang-nya yang tua kapada segala adek-adek-nya ia hendak belayar berniaga maka jawab segala adek-adek-nya, "Itu elok sangat-lah abang." Maka setelah habis meshuarat itu, maka disuruh-kan-nya adek-nya yang tengah nama Kamarudin akan siap-siap satu kapal yang sangat besar-nya memuat pelabagai jenis perniagaan, kemudian antara berberapa hari didalam pelayaran-nya itu tiba ia kapada sabuah negeri dan naik-lah ini saudagar Zainudin anam beradek pergi mengadap raja didalam negeri dengan membawa pelabagai jenis persambahan kapada raja dan adek-nya yang bongsu-nya tinggal menunggu kapal. Maka ini Kherudin ada diberi oleh abang-nya yang tua itu saratus ringgit akan membeli apa-apa yang disuka'i-nya akan hendak melihat-kan seperti wasiat bapa-nya.

Kemudian didalam ia menunggu kapal itu ada-lah satu orang didalam negeri itu ada pelihara sa'ekor anjing kurap, fikir-nya, "Apa guna aku pelihara ini anjing kurap, buat rugi, aku beri makan-nya sahaja." Kemudian itu hari juga ia hendak bunoh buangkan kalaut. Kemudian serta sampai ia katapi laut membawa

itu anjing maka dilihat oleh Kherudin ini orang hendak membuang-kan anjing itu, maka kata-nya, "Hendak dibawa kamana itu anjing?" Maka jawab tuan anjing itu, "Sahaya hendak buang-kan kalaut, kerana ia sudah kena penyakit kurap tiada-lah lalu lagi beri makan sahaja." Maka kata Kherudin "Dijual-kah itu anjing?" Maka jawab tuan anjing "Jika tuan hendak ambil-lah sahaja." Maka kata Kherudin "Jika diberi-kan sahaja sahaya tiada mahu, jika dijual tiga puluh ringgit sahaya beli." Maka tuan anjing menengar yang demikian itu, suka-lah, jawab-nya, "Ambil-lah," serta dibayar oleh Kherudin harga-nya \$30—sudah diterima-nya harga anjing itu ia balik karumah-nya. Kemudian sabuntar lagi turun abang-abang-nya itu daripada mengadap raja. Maka dilihat oleh abang-nya ini Kherudin tengah memandi-kan anjing-nya, maka kata abang-abang-nya itu, "Dimana kamu dapat ini anjing?" Maka jawab Kherudin "Sahaya beli tadi dengan tiga puluh ringgit." Maka kata abang-nya yang lima orang itu "Ini-lah orang yang gila dan bodoh membuang-kan duit dengan tiada faidah." Maka jawab abang-nya yang tua, "Jangan kamu marah kapada-nya. Bukan-nya kamu yang memberi duit itu."

Kemudian antara dua tiga hari abang-abang-nya berjalan naik kadarat akan membeli pelbagai jenis perniagaan hendak dibawa ka-negri-nya, tinggal Kherudin juga menunggu kapal. Maka didalam ia menunggu itu ada satu orang membawa sa'ekor kucing kurap hendak membuang-kan kalaut, maka kata Kherudin "Hendak kamana dibawa kucing itu?" Maka jawab tuan kucing itu, "Sahaya hendak hanyut-kan kalaut." Maka kata Kherudin "Dijual-kah itu kucing?" Maka jawab tuan kucing itu "Jika tuan mahu ambil-lah sahaja." Maka kata Kherudin "Diberi-kan sahaja, tiada sahaya mahu, jika dijual tiga puluh ringgit sahaya beli." Maka kata tuan kucing itu "baik-lah." Maka diberi oleh Kherudin harga-nya \$30—suka-lah hati tuan kucing itu maka ia balik karumah-nya. Kemudian antara sabuntar lagi turun-lah abang-nya anam beradek dari darat, maka dilihat-nya ini Kherudin tengah memandi-kan kucing kurap. Maka kata abang-nya yang lima orang itu, "Dimana pula kamu dapat kucing kurap?" Maka jawab-nya "Sahaya beli tadi tiga puluh ringgit ini." Maka kata abang-abang-nya itu, "Ini-lah manusia yang tiada berakal seperti binatang dan apa-

bila manusia sēperti binatang chēlaka yang amat bēsar.” Maka kata abang-nya yang tua “Apa guna kamu marah-kan dia? Bukan-nya duit kamu yang dibēlikan-nya. Itu duit aku mēm-bēri-kan-nya. Maka apa-apa yang disuka’i pada hati-nya boleh ia bēli. Aku tidak fēhduli-kan.” Maka ini Kherudin pun ia pēlēhara-lah anjing dan kucing kurap itu dēngan sahabis-habis akhtiar-nya, maka tiada-lah ia fēhduli-kan alkesah perniagaan. Sēmata-mata ia mēmēlihara anjing dan kucing itu sahaja.

Kēmdian antara dua hari pula naik pula abang-abang-nya kadarat akan mēnchari pēlabagai jēnis dagangan, maka ia ting-gal juga dikapal, kēmdian datang satu orang mēnarek anak ular dijērat-nya dēngan tali pada leher anak ular itu ia hēndak bunoh buangkan kalaut. Maka tērlihat oleh Kherudin itu orang mēnarek anak ular itu, maka kata-nya “Hēndak kamana di-bawa anak ular itu?” Maka jawab orang itu “Sahaya hēndak bunoh buangkan kalaut.” Maka kata Kherudin “Dijual-kah itu anak ular?” Maka jawab tuan ular itu, “Jika tuan hēndak ambil-lah sahaja.” Maka kata Kherudin “Jika dibēri-kan sahaja tiada sahaya mahu, jika dijual dēngan hērga-nya \$30 boleh sahaya bēli.” Maka jawab tuan ular itu “baik.” Habis itu ia bayar-lah tiga puluh ringgit, maka apabila sudah dibēli-nya ini ular maka Khērudin pun pēlihara-lah dēngan sachukop-nya tiada ditahu oleh abang-abang-nya. Maka ini anak ular rupa-nya raja sēkalian ular.

Kēmdian ada-lah waktu tēngah malam itu juga, maka datang-lah sēgala mēntri dan sēgala rayat-rayat raja ular ini, mēndapat-kan raja-nya. Maka sēmbah sēgala mēntri-mēntri-nya, “Tuanku mēngapa dudok pula disini mēninggal-kan tēmpat karajaan? Apa-kah salah patek sēkalian? Tiada-kah patek sēkalian mēnjunjong titah kabawah duli? Pada ingatan patek bēlum pērnah satu kali pun patek sēkalian mēmperbuat dērhaka kapada kabawah duli.” Maka didēngar oleh Kherudin sēgala pērkataan sēgala mēntri ular ini. Maka jawab raja ular itu “Bukan-nya kērana apa-apa, hanya-lah ada satu hari aku pērgi bērjalan sa’orang diri, sahaya hēndak mēlihat-kan tērmasa sēgala manusia, maka pada waktu itu tērasa pula hēndak minum, jadi pērgi pula aku mēnchari ayer, maka didalam aku bērjalan ini bērjumpa dēngan sa’orang manusia lalu dipukol-nya aku, hēndak dibunoh buangkan kalaut. Kēmdian bērjumpa pula

dengan tuan ini lalu ditēbus-nya tiga puloh ringgit, ini-lah sēbab-nya tiada aku mati.” Kēmdian bērhadaḥ-lah sēgala mēntri-mēntri ini mēngadaḥ Kherudin maka sēmbaḥ mēntri kapada Kherudin, “Tuanku ada pun anak ular yang tuanku tēbus tiga puloh ringgit itu, ini-lah raja sēkalian ular, jika tuanku ada bēlas kasihan akan patek haraḥ akan boleh patēk sēmbaḥ-kan kēmbali duit tuanku itu.” Maka jawab Kherudin “Jikalau bētul ini anak raja ular tiada-lah kami bēri balik kērana kami pun kaseḥ pula kapada-nya.” Maka dipohonkan juga oleh mēntri-mēntri itu kapada Kherudin kata-nya “Jika tuanku tiada bēri bayar dēngan duit boleh patek pērsēmbaḥ-kan sabēntok chinchin kasaktian. Jika apa maksud dan hajat-tuanku sēmua-nya samḥai.” Maka tēlah didēngar oleh Kherudin yang dēmki-an itu kata-nya “Jika bētul bagitu bawa-lah anak raja ular ini.” Maka sēgala mēntri-mēntri itu pun tērlalu-lah suka-nya sērta bērmohon-lah bērjalan kapada Kherudin, maka jawab-nya “Baik-lah.” Maka anak raja ular pun dijunjong-lah oleh sēgala rayat-rayat-nya diatas kēpala-nya bawa balik kanēgri-nya.

Kēmdian satu hari bērkata-lah abang-nya yang tua nama Zainudin kata-nya “Esok hari kita bērlayar balik.” Maka didēngar oleh Kherudin pērkataan abang-nya itu dan ada-lah tinggal duit pada-nya \$10—kēmdian itu naik kadarat pērgi mēmbēli sēgala sisik ikan dan tēmbikar pēchah-pēchah katēmpat orang-orang bērjual ikan, maka dibēli-nya-lah sēgala sisik ikan dan tēmbikar pēchah-pēchah itu kapada orang-orang yang dudok disitu dēngan harḡa \$10. Maka suka-lah hati orang disitu, maka ia angkat sēkalian-nya dimuat-nya kadalam kapal itu, maka abang-nya yang tua itu mēlihat-kan sahaja dan abang-abang-nya yang lima orang itu mērungut-rungut sahaja maraḥ-kan Kherudin ini sēpērti kalakuan orang gila. Habis itu maka pagi esok-nya bērlayar-lah kapal itu dan Kherudin masēh ia bēla anjing kurap dan kuching kurap sahaja, maka antara tujuh hari tujuh malam samḥai-lah kanēgri-nya dan manakala sudah samḥai, maka abang-abang-nya yang anam bēradek masing-masing mēmbawa pērsēmbaḥan kapada raja-nya itu. Maka kata raja, “Kamu yang anam bēradek ada-lah masing-masing mēmbawa pērsēmbaḥan kapada beta dan adek kamu yang kēchil itu tiada ia mahu mēmbawa pērsēmbaḥan kapada beta.” Maka jawab abang-nya yang tua, “Ada pun didik Kherudin itu tiada suatu

apa pun yang ada dibawa-nya." Habis itu ia pun bėrmohon-lah balik karumah-nya. Maka sėrta sampai abang-abang-nya lima orang lain itu, "Ini-lah orang yang tiada bėrharga kapada raja-raja. Orang-orang lain-lain sėmua-nya ada mėmbawa pėrsėmbahan hanya-lah kamu sa'orang yang tiada mėmbawa pėrsėmbahan mėnjadi malu-lah kapada raja-raja kėrana kita ėntah-kan kaya dan ėntahkan Saudagar Mansur juga disėbut orang." Maka ini Kherudin pun diam tiada suatu pėrkataan.

Maka esok hari-nya pergi-lah ia mėndapat-kan mak nama Siti Rasimah, kata-nya, "Mak-mak pėrgi-lah mak pinang-kan sahaya kapada anak raja itu." Maka jawab mak "Apa-lah upaya kita, kėrana kita ini orang miskin tėntu tiada ditėrima oleh raja itu." Maka kata anak-nya "Pėrgi juga mak, boleh pandu dahulu." Maka mak-nya pun pėrgi-lah mėngadap raja sėrta *mėngangkat kadam jari sapuloh*,¹ sėmbah-nya. "Ampun tuan-ku bėribu-ribu ampun harap-kan diampuni sėmbah patėk yang tėramat hina harap-kan diampuni ada-nya ; ada pun sėpėrti anak *didik* ² Kherudin itu ia hėndak bėrmohon pėrsėmbah-kan diri-nya kabawah duli akan jadi mėmbaiki *lantai yang patah dan dinding yang koyak*."³

1. Mengangkat kadam jari sapuloh.

The proper way of making this obeisance is on bended knee. The hands are placed together open with the fingers touching each other. The thumbs also touch but are drawn well back. The hands are then carried up in front of the face and down again. If addressing the sultan the thumbs should be brought up above the end of the nose close to the eyes. If addressing the raja muda the thumbs should be carried to just below the end of the nose. When addressing others who are entitled to this salam the thumbs should not be carried higher than the chin.

2. Didik.

This is the correct word to use when referring to one's own offspring in addressing royalty.

3. Lantai yang patah dan dinding yang koyak.

The subject matrimony has to be broached most delicately. One must thread oneself in, menjarum jarum. The initial process is known as the kesalahan sirih sabekas or jabat salam or chelapai mulut. One version which was given me uses this phrase :

Sahaya ini ada di suroh orang kapada mika.

Apa maksud orang disuroh ?

Sahaya ini disuroh orang datang kapada mika 'nak berhambakan diri, 'nak bėrbaik lantei yang patah, dinding yang pesok, atap yang tiris.

Seperti maksud mika yang di suroh orang itu, teman dengar, kėmdian seperti yang mika kata itu, adalah pada diri teman, tetapi sa-benarlah hal

Maka raja itu pun herti-lah akan maksud Siti Rasimah itu, maka titah raja itu, "Aku pun suka juga hendak mēmbēri anak-ku bērsuami tēpapi jika lalu Kherudin itu mēnyampai-kan sēpērti hajat-ku, insha-allah, aku tērima." Maka sēmbah Siti Rasimah, "Ampun tuanku harap patēk hendak mēndēngar sēdikit titah, apa-apa hajat dan maksud kabawah duli itu." Maka titah raja itu, "Yang pērtama buat-kan aku sabuah mahligai tiang-nya dēripada suasa dan dinding-nya dēripada amas sapuloh mutu dan bērkēmunchak dēnganintan. Kaduaaku mintak buat-kan jambatan dēripada amas juga dari mahligai hingga sampai ka-tepi laut. Dan yang katiga-nya aku mintak buat-kan pēlantaran dari mahligai hingga sampai ka-rumah Kherudin sēndiri dēripada amas juga." Maka apabila habis titah raja itu maka Siti Rasimah pun tērsangat-lah duka chita mēnēngar titah raja itu, maka ia bērmohon-lah balik sērtā mēnangis-lah ia mendapatkan anak-nya itu, kata-nya, "Sakali ini bērchērai-lah kita anak bēranak." Maka dilihat oleh Kherudin ma'-nya mnangis itu. Maka tērkējut-lah ia sērtā kata-nya, "Apa yang ma' tangis-kan itu dan apa titah raja?" Maka dikhabar-kan oleh ma'-nya sēpērti maksud raja itu. Maka kata Kherudin "Jika sabanyak itu sahaja ka-hēndak raja itu, jangan-lah ibu-ku susah hati lagi. Pērgi-lah ma' sēmbah-kan pada raja bila-kah ia mahu itu barang boleh sahaya pērbuat." Kemdian esok hari-nya pērgi pula Siti Rasimah mēngadap raja. Maka sēmbah-nya, "Ampun tuanku bēribu-ribu ampun. Bila-kah tuanku bērkahēndak-kan pērkara itu?" Maka titah raja, "Aku mahu didalam tiga hari ini juga. Apabila sudah hadir tēlah aku nikah-kan-lah dēngan bēr-bērapa sēgēra-nya." Habis itu Siti Rasimah bērmohon pulang. Maka dikhabar-kan-nya-lah sēgala kahēndak raja itu, maka jawab Kherudin, "Baik-lah."

Kēmdian pada waktu pētang itu juga disuroh-nya ma'-nya mēmbuat limau bēdak sērtā ia suroh pērgi pada lain rumah yang ia satu orang sahaja, pada pētang itu juga ia berlimau bedak dēngan sa'orang diri-nya. Kēmdian pada waktu tēngah malam ia pun bēriangiang-lah kata-nya, "Hai chinchin kasaktian yang

yang itu teman punya milek-nya, tetapi banyak waris ada sa-blah menyablah. Jikalau bagitu teman minta tempoh didalam dua tiga hari ini, teman 'nak berjumpa dengan we—waris teman dan sagala ipar duai teman. Apa bila sampei tiga hari, balaiklah mika jumpa dengan teman.

The matter is decided at this second meeting, the kesalahan besar.

dibëri oleh raja ular, jika angkau sunggoih kasaktian aku mintak buat sabuah mahligai tiang-nya dëripada suasa dan lain-nya dëri-pada amas sapuloh mutu dan suatu jambatan amas juga dëri mahligai hingga sampai ka-tëpi laut dan sata pëlantaran dëri mahligai hingga sampai ka-ru-mah aku ini." Maka dëngan sakatika itu juga bërgëmuroh bunyi datang sëgala jin dan anak raja ular dan sëgala mëntri-mëntri-nya mëngadap Kherudin. Maka kata anak raja ular "Apakah yang ka-kasih susah hati?" Maka jawab Kherudin "Adalah kami mëmning anak raja didalam nëgri ini. Maka ia mintak buat-kan sabuah mahligai dan satu jambatan dan satu pëlantaran dari pada amas sapuloh mutu dan mahligai bërkë nunchak intan." Maka kata anak raja ular "Bila-kah ka-kasih-ku berkahëndak?" Maka jawab Kherudin "Ini malam-lah kami mintak buat-kan." Maka pada malam itu tëläh dichita pula oleh anak raja ular sëpërti maksud Kherudin itu, maka malam itu juga sëmua-nya mënjadi dan siap. Maka mëndërang-lah chahaya mahligai itu sëluroh nëgri itu, Maka gëmpar-lah sëgala wazir-wazir dan sëgala orang bësar-bësar raja didalam nëgri itu. Maka masing-masing masok mënadap raja, Maka raja itu pun terlalu heiran pula. Maka sajurus sajenang panjang tëringat-lah raja akan përintaan-nya kapada Kherudin, maka baharu-lah ia suka hati-nya sërta ia khabar-kan pada sëgala wazir-wazir-nya këmudian masing-masing balik ka-rumah-nya. Maka sangat-lah suka hati raja itu mëliahat-kan hal përbuatan Kherudin. Maka apabila siang-lah hari bërhimpun-lah sëkalian orang isi nëgri itu mëliahat-kan mahligai anak raja itu, Maka masing-masing heiran-lah. Maka sangat-lah puas masing-masing mëmandang përbuatan yang tëlalu ajaib itu maka lalu sëkalian mërëka balik ka-rumah-nya.

Këmudian Kherudin pun përgi-lah ia mëngadap ma'nya, lalu bërkata-lah ia "Përgi-lah mak përkësa raja itu bila-kah ia hëndak kahwin-kan sahaya dëngan anak-nya itu." Hata maka dëngan sabentar itu-lah Siti Rasimah përgi mëngadap raja. Maka sërta sampai ia lalu mënnyëmbah mëngangkat kadam jari sapuloh, kata-nya, "Ampun tuanku bëribu-ribu ampun, Harapkan diampuni kira-nya sëmbah patek hamba, sëdia lama menjunjong titah, Ada pun patek ini disuroh-kan oleh didik Kherudin akan mëmëreksa prihal përrjanjian kabawah duli da-

hulu." Maka sërta mënëngar sëm̃bah Siti Rasimah dëm̃kian, maka termenong-lah raja itu akan fikir didalam hati-nya, "Ada pun aku ini dan anak-ku tẽrtẽntu dari pada bangsa raja zaman dahulu kala turun tẽmurun, dan Kherudin itu bangsa saudagar. Malu-lah aku mëñikah-kan dia, jika didẽngar oleh raja-raja yang lain-lain. Kẽmdian, jika aku mungkir-kan sępẽrti janji, itu takot aku barang-kali dilanggar-nya nẽgri aku ini dẽngan sabuntar barang-kali boleh ia alah-kan kẽrana ia orang yang sangat banyak elmu hikmat dẽngan kasaktian-nya." Maka didalam itu bẽrtitah-lah raja itu titah-nya, "Baik didalam tujuh hari ini kita kahawin-kan-lah." Hata sètẽlah Siti Rasimah mënëngar titah raja dëm̃kian itu maka ia pun balik mendapat-kan anak-nya sërta ia khabar-kan sępẽrti titah raja itu, maka suka-lah hati Kherudin. Kẽmdian esok hari-nya maka raja mẽñyuroh-kan sa'orang kawan-nya mēm̃anggil sẽgala wazir-wazir-nya. Maka pada hari itu-lah bẽrhimpun sẽgala pẽrdana mẽñtri-mẽñtri-nya maka dudok-lah raja diatas singga sana takhta karajaan-nya sërta mẽngluar-kan titah. Maka kata-nya, "Hai sẽgala wazir-wazir-ku sẽkalian ada pun kami sẽkarang hẽndak dudok kerja hẽndak mẽ-kahwin-kan anak kami yang tẽrnama Pẽtri Shamsiah dẽngan anak sãudagar nama Kherudin itu." Maka sëm̃bah sẽgala wazir-wazir itu "Ampun tuanku bẽribu-ribu ampun ada pun sępẽrti titah kabawah duli itu sẽdia tẽrjun-jong-lah diatas batu kẽpala patek sẽkalian," maka sètẽlah habis-lah titah raja dan sëm̃bah sẽgala wazir-wazir, maka sẽkalian wazir-wazir ini pun mẽñyẽmbah mẽngangkat kadam jari sepuluh lalu bẽrmohon pulang masing-masing karumah-nya. Maka ka-esokan hari-nya maka tẽlah dimulai oleh sẽkalian pẽrdana mẽñtri mēm̃buat pẽkerjaan raja itu siang sẽrupa malam dan malam sẽrupa siang, gegak gempita-lah didalam nẽgri itu dan bẽrhimpun-lah sẽkalian isi nẽgri. Yang buta datang bẽrpimpin dan yang chapek datang bẽrtongkat.

Hata tẽlah gẽnap-lah tujuh hari tujuh malam, maka diarak orang-lah Kherudin itu, karumah raja dẽngan pẽlabagai jẽnis pẽrhiasan. Tambahan pula tuan pẽtri Shamsiah itu. Dan sërta sampai-lah Kherudin ka-balei pẽngadapan maka penoh sēsak sẽgala pẽrdana mẽñtri sida-sida bẽntara pẽnghulu nai, *

* nai pemanisan chakap sahaja seperti pẽkan pesara, but it seems to operate as a collective.

hulubalang rayat belantara hina-dina sekalian dibilei rong pengadapan itu dan raja pun telah hadir duduk berseniam diatas singgasana takhta kerajaan-nya serta memanggil tuan kadi ia berwakil minta nikah-kan anak-nya dengan Kherudin. Maka telah datang-lah dengan bertelot mengangkat kadam jari sapuloh maka telah dikabul oleh tuan kadi itu menerima wakil raja itu kemudian mengangkat tangan pula ia hendak kembali balik mendapatkan Kherudin itu. Maka serta sampai-lah dekat Kherudin maka disuruh oleh kadi, duduk *bertinggol*. Kemudian maka tuan kadi pun membaca khatabah nikah. Habis itu lalu tuan kadi *ijab kabul* dengan Kherudin itu kemudian selesai, maka telah mendoa-lah tuan kadi pelbagai doa mintak-kan selamat anak raja dua laki istri dan kepada ayahanda dan bonda-nya, dan sekalian *rayat-bala* isi negeri semua nya, maka telah selesai lah doa itu dan diangkat dan dipimpin orang-lah Kherudin masuk kedalam istana serta disanding-kan orang-lah Kherudin dengan tuan petri Shamsiah itu. Maka sangat-lah berkenan segala laki-laki dan perempuan, mana-mana yang memandangi-nya seolah sa'umpama bulan dipagar oleh bintang. Kemudian diangkat orang-lah nasi tinggi adap-adapan dengan pelbagai perhiasan-nya dan bersuap-suapan-lah laki istri-nya. Maka apabila sudah selesai dari pada bersuap-suapan kemudian dibawa oleh sida-sida bentara yang perempuan masuk kedalam pelaminan lalu dijatoh-kan orang-lah tirai tiwangga, yang ka-amasan maka telah berbagai-lah pujok chumbuan Kherudin akan istri-nya dan istri-nya itu melakukan diri-nya itu sa-umpama-nya yang amat hina maka telah di-pandang oleh Kherudin istri-nya demikian itu tersangat-

†Rukun nikah itu, lima:—pertama wali, kedua dua orang saksi, ketiga laki-laki, keempat perempuan, dan lima ijab kabul.

When these fundamentals are thoroughly grasped a binding marriage is an easy affair in Mohamedan law. But where they are not clearly understood the officiating party cannot perform a valid marriage. The formula of bestowal in marriage is the *ijab*, and it must be instantly replied to by the formula of acceptance, the *kabul*.

Inilah lafath ijab:—

Abdullah, aku nikahkan dikau akan *Si Patimah* anak *Mohamed* yang berwakil *ia* (or if the father is not present substitute *wali-nya*) akandaku, serta isi kahwin-nya anam puloh tengah tiga ringgit.

Kabulnya,

Aku terimalah nikah *Si Patimah binti Mohamed* serta isi kahwin anam puloh tengah tiga ringgit.

lah belas didalam hati Kherudin serta dipelok dipangku-nya dengan pelabagai pujok chumbuan perkataan yang halus-halus manis akan melipar-kan hati istri-nya. maka telah selasai dari pada hal yang demkian, maka berkaseh-kaseh-lah Kherudin ini dengan istri-nya.

Maka antara berapa lama-nya ada-lah kapada satu hari maka ini Kherudin hendak pergi berburu maka disiap-kan oleh istri-nya dengan pelabagai perbekalan. Maka pada waktu itu ditinggal-kan-nya chinchin kasaktian itu kapada istri-nya dengan membawa lashkar gajah kuda. Kemudian sepeninggal suami-nya pergi berburu itu maka dilihat oleh tuan petri Shamsiah itu chinchin burok pengikat-nya, maka disuroh-nya sa'orang daiang-daiang-nya pergi memanggil sa'orang tukang china yang number satu didalam negeri itu, maka sabuntar datang-lah tukang itu mengadap tuan petri, maka diberi-kan oleh tuan petri chinchin itu ia mintak ganti pengikat-nya yang terlebeh elok lagi daripada itu. Maka kata tukang itu "Baik-lah," maka ia pun bermohon balik serta ia sampai karumah-nya ditatap oleh tukang itu permata chinchin itu, maka belum pernah-pernah dilihat-nya dengan begitu chantek-nya. Hata pada malam itu juga ini tukang ia lari membawa itu chinchin.

Kemudian ada-lah selang antara dua hari balik-lah Kherudin daripada berburu itu dengan seberapa banyak dapat perburuan-nya serta tiba kapada istri-nya ditanya-kan-nya itu chinchin. Maka jawab istri-nya ia sudah mintak ikat kapada tukang china yang terlebeh elok ikatan-nya. Maka disuroh oleh tuan petri sa'orang daiang-daiang-nya panggil tukang itu. Maka daiang pun pergi-lah serta sampai karumah tukang itu ia dapat khabar sudah lari. Kemudian ini daiang pun berlari-lah ia mendapat-kan tuan petri serta ia sambah-kan itu tukang sudah lari. Maka didengar oleh Kherudin akan perkataan daiang-daiang itu maka ia pengsan tiada khabar-kan diri-nya. Maka tuan petri dukachitalah hati-nya akan suami-nya itu, maka gadoh-lah orang didalam istana itu dan berhimpun-lah ayahanda baginda melihat-kan menantu-nya pengsan itu.

Maka dengan hal yang demkian dikatahawi oleh kuching kurap hal tuan-nya itu maka meshuarat-lah ia dengan anjing kurap kata-nya, "Apa-lah sudah-nya tuan kita sudah pengsan beberapa hari sebab hilang chinchin kasaktian yang diberi oleh

anak raja ular itu? Fikir aku patut sangat kita pergi mēnchari itu chinchin kerana sudah dibawa oleh tukang china lari kapada lain nēgri. Jika kita tiada lalu mēnchari-kan sia-sia-lah kita tuan kita mēmbēla pēlihara kapada kita.” Maka jawab anjing kurap, “Pergi-lah kamu aku tiada lalu pergi mēnchari-nya.” Maka kata kucing kurap “Kamu itu bukan-nya tiada lalu sahaja tiada kuasa kerana kamu tiada kaseh akan tuan kamu.” Maka jawab anjing kurap “Bukan-nya aku tiada kaseh akan tuan kita itu, kaseh sangat juga, tētapi ēntah-kan kamana-mana di-bawa oleh china itu pergi-nya.” Maka kata kucing, “Jika kamu tiada lalu mēnchari, biar-lah aku kēpala-nya kamu ikut sahaja aku. Apa-apa kata aku mēsti kamu buat.” Maka jawab anjing kurap, “Jikalau bagitu moh-lah kita pergi.” Habis mēshuarat-nya itu kucing dan anjing pun lalu bērjalan masok hutan kēluar hutan naik gunung turun gunung masok padang kēluar padang, lama-lama bērjumpa-lah dēngan sabuah kampung. Maka kata anjing “Aku tiada lalu bērjumpa lagi, kerana pērut aku tērlalu lapar-nya.” Maka sahut kucing “Aku pun lapar juga. Jikalau bagitu biar aku pergi mēnchari nasi tētapi bērpakat-lah kita, aku sēkarang naik karumah-rumah. Jika ada nasi orang di-dapur apa bila aku tērajang-kan katanah sēkarang kamu gunggong bawa lari masok hutan.” Maka jawab anjing “Baik-lah.” Maka bērjalan kucing kurap naik karumah orang maka ditengok-nya ada sēbiji periok tēngah didapur pergi ia kadapur itu ditērajang-nya itu pēriok jatoh katanah. Maka datang-lah anjing kurap gunggong bawa masok hutan, maka di-ikut oleh kucing. Tiba-tiba kadalam hutan makan-lah ia bērdua sudah kēnnyang pērut masing-masing kuat-lah masing-masing bērjalan itu.

Maka kucing kurap pergi-lah ia masok nēgri itu pērēksa akan hal orang bērchakap tiada ia dēngar apa-apa hal itu, jadi bērjalan-lah pulak ia bērdua-dua maka trus lalu katēpi laut maka dilihat-nya satu pulau. Maka kata kucing kurap, “Barang kali ada china disitu. Patut kita pergi mēnyēmerang kapulau itu.” Maka kata anjing kurap, “Jikalau kamu lari, moh lah kita.” Maka masing-masing bērnang-lah ia kadua didalam laut itu siang malam, lama dēngan kalama'an sampai-lah ia kadua-kadua-nya kapulau itu, lalu naik kadarat bērjalan-lah kucing kurap dēngan anjing kurap ditēpi pantēi itu. Maka kata anjing, “Hai kucing kurap, aku ini tiada lalu bērjalan lagi

kërana përut aku sangat lapar-nya.” Maka jawab kucing, “Kita chari-lah dîtëpi laut ini, barang kali ada ikan dîtëpi pantei ini boleh kita makan.” Këmdian sebuntar lagi bërjalan jumpa-lah ia dëngan sa'ekor ikan bësar, maka kata kucing, “Ini-lah dia ikan boleh kita makan.” Maka dimakan-lah oleh anjing dan kucing itu ikan. Habis itu lalu ia kadua bërjalan tiap-tiap malam mënëngar-kan hal china itu barang kali ada didalam pulau itu, maka tiada juga. Maka kata kucing, “Apa akhtiar kita lagi?” Maka jawab anjing, “Aku tidak tahu lagi, apa fikiran kamu aku mëngikut sahaja.” Maka kata kucing, “Baik kita përgikapada lain nëgri, barang kali ada china disitu.” Maka bërnanng-lah pulak ia kadua përgi kapada lain nëgri.

Maka lama dëngan kalama'an sampai-lah ia kapada satu nëgri lalu naik kadarat. Maka kata anjing, “Hai kucing, aku tiada lalu lagi bërjalan kërana aku sangat lapar.” Maka kata kucing, “Nanti-lah kamudisini biar aku mënchari makan.” Këmdian bërjalan-lah ia lama-lama bërjumpa-lah ia dëngan orang tëngah mënyalai ikan maka dudok-lah ia bërindung di dalam rumput-rumput. Maka sapëninggal tuan salai përgi makan nasi makan di-ambil-nya ikan lima anam ikor lalu dibawa-nya kapada anjing, lalu ia makan sama-sama dëngan anjing itu, maka masing-masing pun sudah kënnyang bërjalan-lah ia kadua-nya. Maka hari pun malam përgi-lah ia karumah tukang amas, orang china, maka fikir kucing, “Barangkali ini-lah rumah china yang mënchuri chin-chin tuan kita itu.” Maka kata anjing “Apa-akhtiar kamu hëndak mëngambil chinchin itu, jikalau ada chinchin itu di-dalam rumah ini.” Maka jawab kucing, “Ada-lah akhtiar aku, maka rupa nya bëtul sunggoh-lah towkeh di-dalam rumah itu mëngambil chinchin itu.” Maka kata kucing, “Baik kamu nanti di-sabëläh pintu ini dan aku nanti di-sabëläh pintu darat, maka jikalau kamu jumpa tikus puteh boleh kamu tangkap, tëtapi jangan di-bunoh.” Maka jawab anjing, “Baik-lah ;” maka masing mënunggu pintu, satu sa'orang.

Këmdian lama-lama kira-kira sa-tëngah malam lalu sa'ekor tikus puteh pada pehak kucing, maka di-tangkap oleh kucing ini tikus puteh. Maka kata tikus puteh, “Jangan-lah aku di-makan.” Maka jawab kucing, “Aku hëndak makan juga.” Maka ini tikus raja sëgala tikus di-dalam nëgri itu, maka antara dëm-

kian datang-lah sĕgala orang bĕsar-bĕsar raja tikus itu maka kata sa'orang wazir raja tikus, "Jangan-lah toh kucing, di-makan raja kami itu. Sabarang ka-hĕndak boleh kami tolong." Maka kata kucing, "Baik : ada satu chinchin kasaktian di-dalam pĕti towkeh rumah ini tujoh lapis, boleh kamu ambil itu chinchin ini malam juga. Jikalau dapat itu chinchin aku lĕpas-kan raja kamu ini, jika tidak tĕntu aku makan juga." Maka jawab wazir tikus itu "Baik-lah jika ada tĕntu dapat juga ini malam." Maka bĕr-kĕrah-lah wazir tikus itu sĕkalian rayat-nya di-suroh-nya korek pĕti china itu. Maka di-korek-lah oleh tikus yang banyak itu tĕmbus satu-satu pula, tĕmbus satu pula hingga katujoh lapis-nya, maka apabila sudah tĕmbus pĕti yang tujoh-nya itu, maka ada sa'orang hulubalang tikus itu masok-lah ia ka-dalam pĕti itu di-chari-chari-nya di-dalam pĕti itu ada satu bungkus kain kĕchil sahaja di-rasa'i tikus itu bĕtul ada chinchin di-dalam-nya. Maka ia bawa keluar lalu di-bĕri-kan-nya kapada kucing itu. Maka di-tĕngok oleh kucing itu chinchin bĕtul chinchin tuannya, maka di-lĕpas-kan oleh kucing raja tikus itu maka raja tikus pun bĕr-jalan lah ia dĕngan sĕkalian rayat bĕlantara-nya dan kucing pun suka-lah hati-nya pĕrgi mĕndapat-kan anjing kurap. Maka kata kucing, "Hai, anjing kurap, chinchin tuan kita sudah aku dapat. Mari-lah kita bĕr-jalan balik." Dan chinchin itu kucing mĕmbawa-nya di-dalam mulut di-taroh-nya.

Kĕmdian apabila siang-lah hari bĕrnang-lah kucing dĕngan anjing mĕlalui laut yang amat bĕsar itu maka kucing itu tiada-lah bĕrasa pĕnat dan lĕlah oleh bĕrkat tuah chinchin itu dan anjing bĕrasa-lah ia pĕnat dan lĕlah badan-nya. Maka kata anjing, "Hai kucing biar-lah aku mĕmbawa itu chinchin pula kĕrana aku tĕngok kamu sĕgar sahaja." Maka kata kucing, "Kamu tiada boleh bawa ini chinchin. Barang kali jatuh pula sĕkarang." Maka kata anjing, "Tidak jatuh." Maka kata kucing, "Baik-lah," maka dibĕri-lah kucing itu chinchin kapada anjing, maka di-ambil oleh anjing lalu di-masok-kan-nya kapada mulut-nya. Maka ia pun kuatlah sĕdikit. Maka lama dĕngan kalama'an-nya jatuh pula ini chinchin ka-dalam laut. Maka kata anjing "Hai kucing, chinchin tuan kita sudah jatuh ka-dalam laut." Maka kata kucing "Tadi aku sudah kata, jikalau kamu bawa jatuh ini chinchin, maka kata kamu tidak. Sĕkarang sudah jatuh. Apa-lah hal kita hĕndak

mēngambil-nya?" Maka masing-masing bērnang-lah lalu sampai ka-pulau singgah-lah kucing dan anjing di-pulau itu.

"Baik ber-jalan di-tēpi pantai laut itu, maka dilihat oleh kucing ada sa'ikor ikan terguling ditēpi pantai itu, maka fikir kucing, "Ini-lah ikan bēsar perut, aku pun lapar boleh-lah aku makan ini ikan." Maka kata kucing, "Hai, anjing, mari-lah kita makan ini. Ada ikan mati boleh kita makan dahulu, kēr-ana perut pun sangat lapar-nya." Maka bēr-lari-lari-lah anjing itu, tiba-tiba lalu ia makan sahaja dan kucing pun makan pula. Maka anjing itu makan pada perut ikan itu, maka tēmbus ka-dalam-nya maka dilihat oleh anjing ada-lah sabēntok chinchin. Maka kata anjing, "Aku jumpa sabēntok chinchin didalam perut ikan ini." Maka kata kucing "Mari aku tēngok." Maka di-bēri-kan oleh anjing rupa-nya bētul pulak chinchin yang jatuh itu, lalu diambil oleh kucing dimasok-kan-nya ka-dalam mulut-nya. Maka kata kucing "Mari kita bērnang balik." Maka kadua-nya pun bērnang-lah.

Kēmdian lama dēngan kalama'an-nya sampai-lah kadua-nya kapada satu nēgri bēr-jalan-lah kadua-nya siang sarupa malam. dan malam sarupa siang, lama dēngan kalama'an-nya sampai-lah ia kadua kapada nēgri tuan-nya, lalu ia masuk di-bawah rumah tuan-nya dan Kherudin itu maseh lagi didalam pēngsan-nya. Maka ini kucing hēndak dēkat tiada-lah dibēri orang. Maka pada waktu tēngah malam orang pun sēma-nya tidor naik kucing ini dēkat tuan-nya lalu di-lētak-kan-nya chin-chinitu di-atas dada tuan-nya itu. Kēmdian bērsin-lah Kherudin ini lalu ia sēdar daripada pēngsan-nya dan masok-lah ia kada-lam pēraduan-nya laki istri-nya dan sēma-sēma-nya orang tidak sēdar tērkējut pagi-pagi hari dilihat oleh orang bēr-tung-gu sudah tiada lagi Kherudin pada tēmpat-nya pēngsan itu jadi gadoh-lah orang didalam istana. Maka di-sēmbah-kan orang-lah kapada raja mēngata-kan "Sri paduka anakinda Kherudin sudah tiada ia pada tēmpat pēngsan-nya itu." Dan raja itu pun duka chita-lah hati-nya mēnēngar-kan hal yang dēmikian itu. Kēmdian didalam antara itu matahari pun tuleh tēnggala ia itu angkat kēning, maka tuan pētri Shamsiah pun kēluar-lah dēri dalam pēraduan-nya maka dikētahui-nya-lah orang gadoh didalam istana-nya kahilangan suami-nya. Maka kata tuan pētri pada sa'orang daiang "Pērgi-lah kamu daiang-

daiang sěmbah-kan kapada ayah itu Kherudin ia sudah siuman daripada pěngsan-nya. Ada ia didalam pėraduan-nya itu." Maka daiang-daiang itu pun dęngan sęgėra-lah bėr-lari-lari męngadap raja sěmbah-nya, " Ampun tuanku bėribu-ribu ampun ada pun patek ini datang męngadap kabawah duli di-titah-kan oleh sri paduka anakinda tuan pėtri titah-nya ada pun sėpėrti anakinda Kherudin ada ia sudah siuman daripada pěngsan-nya ada ia didalam pėraduan anakinda itu." Maka sėrta raja mēnėngar-kan sěmbah daiang-daiang itu maka raja hilang-lah duka-chita-nya. Maka sa-pėninggal daiang-daiang pėrgi męngadap raja itu Kherudin pun bangkit-lah daripada bėradu itu lalu bėr-siram kadua-laki istri-nya sėtėlah sudah bėr-siram lalu santap kadua laki istri-nya. Maka bėr-kaseh-kaseh kadua laki istri-nya.

Maka lama dęngan kalama-an-nya tėlah di-ganti-kan oleh raja itu akan Kherudin-lah mēnjadi raja didalam nėgri itu dan salama ia mēnjadi raja itu bėr-tambah aman dan ma'mor didalam nėgri itu sėrta di-gėlar akan dia Sultan Kherudin Shah oleh ia sangat pandai bijak laksana pada bėla pėlihara di-atas rayat bala isi nėgri-nya dan męngaseh anak dagang sėnėtri dan bėr-tambah-tambah-lah gah mashur nama yang ka-puji-an sēmėrata nėgri-nėgri.

Maka ada-lah pada satu hari di-panggil-nya-lah sėgala orang bėsar-bėsar dan sėkalian saudara-nya. Maka dudok-lah Sultan Kherudin di-atas takhta karaja-an-nya dan bėrhimpun-lah sėkalian orang. Maka pada waktu itu tėlah di-lėtak-nya abang-nya yang tua sėkali akan mēnjadi wazir yāng bėsar sėkali didalam nėgri itu, dan saudara-nya yang lima orang itu di-jadi-kan-nya gombala kėrbau dan lėmbu dan kambing dan biri-biri dan ayam masing-masing dęngan jawatan-nya. Maka kėkal-lah ia dudok di-atas takhta karaja'an-nya salama-lama-nya. Wallahu alam.



Pa Senik and his Son-in-law Awang.

BY G. M. LAIDLAW.

[A story by Mat Nordin of Kota Stia. No information can be had as to its source beyond the fact he learnt it when he was a boy.—G. M. L.]

There is a story that once in the olden time there lived a man who was called Pa Senik. He had a daughter named Senik and they lived in one house together. Now their occupation was the cultivation of a garden of bananas, and in this garden of theirs they had ever so many kinds. There also lived at this time a man called Awang. This Awang got a friend to go and betroth Pe Senik's daughter. Pa Senik said;

"If this Awang can give me on account of the expenses of the marriage of my daughter two hundred and fifty banana stems, I will take him as my son-in-law."

So the envoy returned to Awang and told him what Pa Senik had said. Awang replied, "I can bring as many stems as that."

So the envoy returned once more to Pa Senik and said, "Awang can bring you the sum that you wish."

Then Pa Senik said, "I accept him. The marriage can take place in three days."

So the man returned to Awang and told him, and Awang said, "Very well." Three days after Pa Senik married his daughter to Awang. But the marriage feast consisted of nothing but all sorts of bananas.

Awang lived happily with his wife. He made a garden of bananas in order that he might be able to pay his marriage expenses.

One day Awang went out fishing. He got a few. He ordered his wife to make a curry, which she did. Then he invited his father-in-law. So his father-in-law came to dinner. Now it seems that Pa Senik was a little deaf. Awang noticed

that his father-in-law sometimes poured the gravy of his curry on his rice and that sometimes he sucked it up. So he said, "The more gravy the more he sups it up. Yet he is not strong enough to set a fish trap for himself."

His father-in-law said, "What did you say, Awang?"

"I was just thinking that you are most fortunate and that you are indeed skilled in searching for a livelihood. You have no need to pay court to religion."

"What you say is very true indeed."

Now the real reason that Awang had invited his father-in-law to dinner was that as long as ever he had lived there next his father-in-law, his father-in-law had never given him a single banana. And yet though he wanted to ask for one, he was ashamed to do so.

Some time later Awang one day went again into the jungle to look for some fish and he found a certain pond which was very deep. By the edge of the pond there was a very big tree. Awang began fishing. He caught quite a lot of fish. At last he had caught as many as he could carry. Then he came home. His father-in-law saw him come home so heavily laden and asked him where he had got the fish. Awang answered, "I went into the jungle and found a pond which I fished."

"What bait did you use?"

"A golden banana which was quite ripe."

"I would like to go and fish to-morrow for I have never yet fished in all my life."

"Very well: but you had better wait a bit till I have cleared the road a bit and it will be easier walking for you."

The next day Awang made a very crooked trail but his own was quite straight. After that his father-in-law set off to go fishing and took with him two whole combs of golden bananas. Awang carefully counted the number of the bananas.

After this his father-in-law set off. Awang pointed out the very crooked road but he himself set off on the straight one and reached the pond first. He got into the pond and waited for his father-in-law to arrive. In a little while he turned up. He uncoiled his line and baited it with a golden banana. But Awang snatched his father-in-law's line and

took the bait off and ate it. Then his father-in-law lowered the line again and Awang eat the bait once more. And so it went on till there was only about one banana left. Then Awang snatched hold of the line and his father-in-law fell sprawling into the pond. Awang seized him and kept on ducking him under the water and saying,

"Pa Senik, why don't you give Awang some bananas? If you don't give him some I will really kill you."

"Let me go. And when I get back to the house I will give Awang ever so many bananas."

So Awang let his father-in-law get out and climb up on to the bank and go home. But he (Awang) went home direct and got home first. He sat down at the door of his house and waited for his father-in-law.

"Well, did you get many fish?"

"You have cheated me, Awang."

"How have I cheated you?"

"There is a very big evil spirit in that pond. I never got a single fish. But I kept on lowering my bait till it was nearly finished. And then just when I had got to the very last piece, my line was dragged and I fell into the water, and then I was ducked down under the water again and again while he said to me, 'Why don't you give Awang some bananas?' Then I promised to give you some."

Then Awang said, "Had you not better give me them quickly as you have vowed? Otherwise perhaps to-morrow or the day after you may fall ill. You will feel rather stupid later when you are pitied by your children."

Then his father-in-law took all sorts of bananas and gave them to Awang. Then he ate them very vulgarly, saying, "Ahum, ahum, now I've got some one else's bananas." His father-in-law said, "What are you saying, Awang?"

"Nothing, Sir. I was only saying that you had made a vow and that Heaven had mercifully spared you."

"Pray for me Awang, pray for me."

Then he added, "Do you want any more bananas, Awang? Eat until you have had quite enough."

And Awang answered, "To-morrow I would like some more, sir."

Pa Senik.

Alkisah maka ada-lah pada masa zaman dahulu kala, maka ada-lah satu orang nama Pa' Senik, dan ada anak-nya nama Senik perempuan dudok ini orang anak-béranak didalam satu rumah, ada-lah usaha-nya siang dan malam berkébudu pisang, maka bérbagai-lah bangsa pisang ada kapada-nya. Kémudian ada sa'orang laki-laki nama Awang. Kémudian di suroh oleh Si Awang kapada satu orang pula akan meminang anak Pa'Senik itu; Maka kata Pa'Senik, "Jikalau lalu Si Awang itu membawa-kan belanja anak sahaya itu dengan dua ratus lima puluh perdu pisang boleh sahaya terima." Kémudian ini orang pun khabar-kan pada Si Awang seperti perkataan Pa'Senik itu. Maka kata Si Awang, "Lalu-lah sahaya membawa-kan sabanyak itu." Kémudian ini orang balik pula pada Pa'Senik, maka kata orang itu "Lalu-lah itu Si Awang membawa belanja sabanyak maksud Pa'Senik." Maka kata Pa'Senik "Sahaya terima-lah, didalam tiga hari ini sahaya boleh nikah-kan." Kémudian balik-lah ini orang khabar-kan kapada Si Awang. Maka kata Awang "Baik-lah." Maka didalam tiga hari tu Pa'Senik pun menikah-kan anak-nya dengan Si Awang dan berkhanduri-lah dengan pelabagai jenis pisang sahaja. Maka dudok-lah Si Awang bersuka suka-an dengan perempuan-nya serta ia membuat kebun pisang akan membayar blanja perempuan-nya. Kémudian ada satu hari pergi-lah ini Si Awang menchari ikan dapat-lah kadar sedikit-sedikit, maka disuroh oleh Si Awang gulai itu ikan kapada perempuan-nya, maka digulai-lah oleh perempuan-nya. Maka diajak oleh Si Awang mentua-nya makan ber-sama-sama. Maka makan-lah mentua-nya itu ber-sama-sama Si Awang. Maka ada-lah mentua-nya pekak-pekak bahasa sedikit, maka di-dalam tengah makan itu dilihat oleh Si Awang ini mentua-nya terkadang dituang-nya kuah gulai kadalam nasi-nya dan terkadang dihirup-nya. Maka kata Si Awang, "Tuan ini lagi berkuah lagi berhirup, menahan bubu tidak kuasa." Maka kata mentua-nya itu, "Apa kata kamu Awang?" Maka jawab Si Awang "Sahaya terkenang-kan tuan itu lagi bertuah lagi pandai berhidup menuntut almu tidak kuasa." Maka kata mentua-nya "Benar sekali-lah kata anak-ku itu." Maka ada-lah sebab diajak oleh Si Awang

méntua-nya itu makan bër-sama-sama kërana bëtërapa lama sudah ini Si Awang dudok bër-sama-sama di situ bëlum përnah ini méntua-nya itu mëmberi sabiji pisang kapada Si Awang ini dan Si Awang hëndak mintak kapada méntua-nya itu ia malu. Kémudian ada-lah satu hari yang lain përgi pula mënchari ikan masok ia kadalam hutan maka bërjumpa-lah ia dëngan sabuah kolam sangat dalam-nya dan ditëpi kolam itu ada sapoko' kayu bësar. Maka mêngail-lah itu Si Awang didalam kolam itu. Maka banyak-lah Si Awang dapat ikan hingga sarat ia mëm bawa ikan itu. Kémudian ia pun balik, maka dilihat oleh méntua Si Awang itu Si Awang sarat mëm bawa ikan, maka kata-nya "Dimana kamu dapat ikan itu Awang?" Maka jawab Si Awang "Sahaya masok ka-dalam hutan bërjumpa sabuah kolam di situ-lah sahaya mêngail. Maka kata méntua-nya "Ap' kamu umpan-kan Awang?" Maka kata Si Awang, "Pisang amas yang masak-masak." Maka kata méntua Si Awang, "Esok aku hëndak mërasa mêngail kërana sa'omar hidop aku ini bëlum përnah aku mêngail." Maka jawab Si Awang, "Baik tëtëpi nanti dahulu sahaya tërangkan jalan baik supaya sënang tuan bërjalan." Kémudian esok hari-nya Si Awang buat-lah satu jalan yang sangat bëngkok-nya dan ia punya jalan elok bëtul. Habis itu ini méntua-nya pun hëndak përgi mêngail itu di bawa-nya pisang amas dua sikat. Maka ini pisang dibilang Si Awang banyak sèdikit-nya. Habis itu méntua-nya pun bërjalan ditunjok-kan-nya pada jalan yang bëngkok-bëngkok itu dan dia ikut jalan yang bëtul. Maka dahulu-lah sampai Si Awang pada kolam itu. Maka tërjun-lah Si Awang-masok kadalam kolam itu mënanti méntua-nya. Sabuntar lagi tiba-lah méntua-nya itu sërta mêngulor kail-nya dan diumpan-kan-nya dëngan pisang amas. Maka ditangkap oleh Si Awang kail méntua-nya itu di-ambil-nya umpan-nya itu lalu di-makan-nya. Kémudian di-hulur juga oleh méntua-nya dan di-makan-nya juga dëmikian sëlalu bagitu juga. Ada-lah kira-kira tinggal satu biji pisang, maka di-hulur juga oleh méntua-nya maka di-tangkap oleh Si Awang kail méntua-nya sërta ditarek-kan-nya kail itu ka-dalam ayer. Maka tërsungkur-lah méntua-nya masok ka-dalam kolam itu lalu di-tëkan tëkan-nya méntua-nya di-dalam ayer itu sërta kata, "Mëngapa kamu, Pa'Senik, tidak bagi Si Awang makan pisang? Jikalau tidak kamu bagi Si

Awang makan pisang tentu kamu aku bunoh." Maka jawab mēntua-nya "Lēpas-kan-lah aku ; tiba aku ka-rumah boleh aku bagi Si Awang makan pisang banyak-banyak." Maka sudah itu di-lēpas-kan-nya-lah mēntua-nya lalu ia naik kadarat langsung ia balik ka-rumah-nya. Dan Si Awang pun balik ia dahulu dudok ia di-muka pintu dan mēntua-nya tiba kēmdian. Maka kata Si Awang "Banyak-kah tuan dapat ikan?" Maka jawab mēntua-nya "Kamu tipu aku rupa-nya Awang." Maka kata Awang "Apa sahaya tipu kapada tuan?" Maka kata mēntua-nya, "Itu kolam sangat bēsar hantu-nya, sa'ekor ikan pun tidak aku dapat, di-hulur-hulur habis umpan-nya, maka pada umpan yang pēngabis ditarēk-nya kail aku dan aku pun tēr-jatoh ka-dalam ayer lalu ditēkan tēkan-nya aku sērta kata-nya, 'Mēngapa tidak kamu bagi Si Awang makan pisang? Maka jikalau tidak dibagi, kamu aku bunoh.' Maka aku pun mēngaku-lah mēmbēri kamu makan pisang." Maka kata Si Awang "Tuan baik sēgēra-kan sēpērti nazar tuan itu esok lusa ēntah-kan tuan sakit pula jadi sēsāl bēbal pulak anak." Maka mēntua-nya mēngambil pisang macham-macham jēnis dibēri-kan-nya kapada Si Awang, maka Si Awang pun makan-lah sērta ber-sēdawa kata-nya "Aham-ham paku ; pisang orang, pisang aku" Maka kata mēntua-nya itu, "Apa kata kamu Awang?" "Tidak apa, tuan : kata sahaja tuan bērnazar sama sahaya dilēpas-kan Allah mēntua sahaya." Maka kata mēntua-nya "Doa-kan-lah Awang kapada aku." Sērta kata-nya "Hendak-kah lagi pisang, Awang? Makan-lah puas-puasam." Maka jawab Awang "Esok-esok pula tuan."

ERRATA.

The MSS of the two articles entitled the Baboon Pak Si Bagok and the Girl," and " A Pelandok Tale " having been given inadvertently to the printers before being finally edited, the following alterations should be noted, viz :—

For Pa Si Bagok *read* Pak Si Bagok *throughout*.

For Tok Allang tree *read* toalang tree *throughout*.

For roe deer *read* barking deer *throughout*.

For deer *read* sambhur deer *throughout*.

p. 79, l. 11. *for* hands *read* hams.

p. 75, l. 11. *for* nothin *read* nothing.

p. 75, l. 12. *for* thee *read* the.

p. 75, l. 27. *for* shout *read* snout.

Omit the foot note on p. 65 and observe that many words on pp. 68 to 71 that begin with capital letters should be in ordinary type merely.

The Baboon Pa Si Bagok and the Girl.

BY G. M. LAIDLAW.

An earlier story by Penghulu Mat Nordin refers to this big baboon. But this is the only other story of Pa Si Bagok that I can find. No further information or additional stories can be had. Nor can the story teller give any history of the tale. It has nothing to do with Hanuman ("Handoman.")

Once upon a time there was a certain poor man and his wife who lived in a clearing in the jungle. Now these two had a daughter. Every day the husband and his wife went off to their clearing and left their daughter alone in the house. One day while they were away a big baboon found this girl. When she saw him she was very frightened and all her joints and bones shivered because of her fear of the baboon. But she disguised her feelings by talking. The baboon on his part fell deeply in love with the girl and wished to make her his wife. The girl said, "How are you so wet, Pa Si Bagok?"

"I have just been fishing with a casting net."

"If you have been fishing, where is your casting net?"

"I left in a tērap tree. If I left it there nobody will know."

"But if you have been fishing, where are the fish?"

"I left them in the river, so that nobody should know."

"Why is your head so flat?"

"Because I wear an Arab cap every day."

"Where is your cap?"

"I left it in the house."

"Why are your fingers so bent?"

"Because I hold a pen every day."

[NOTE.—A great many common nouns in the Malay are improperly typed with a capital].

"If you use a pen every day where is it?"

"I left it in my box. If I left it in the box no one will know."

"Why do you sit like that, Pa Si Bagok?"

"Because I am used to sitting on a mat every day."

"If you do so, where is the mat?"

"The mat is in a princess' house where nobody knows."

After that the baboon carried her away to the top of a Tok Allang tree. The girl cried. After the girl had been carried away by the baboon her father and mother came back from their clearing and found that their daughter had disappeared. They too wept.

"Alas my daughter, where can you have gone to? Who can have carried you off? What evil spirit, what jin, can have had the heart to carry you away?"

Both her father and her mother were very very sorry that their daughter had disappeared.

The baboon made a small hut on the top of the Tok Allang tree for his wife. Every day he went to find food and water for her and also to find clothes. After a time the girl became pregnant and bore a son. The child was half man and half baboon. Two months after this the girl thought of a plan by which she could escape back to her father and mother. So she ordered Pa Si Bagok to look for a joint of the bĕtong bamboo.

He said, "What are you going to use it for?"

"I want to bathe our child. Just think for what a long time it has never been bathed."

Pa Si Bagok thought that this was all right so he went to look for a bĕtong bamboo and in a short time he found one. So he came back with a joint. Then his wife took it gently and made a hole in the bottom. Then she said.

"Pa Si Bagok, go and fill the bamboo full of water. If it is not quite full it won't do."

So Pa Si Bagok took the bamboo and went to a place where the water was beautiful and clear, and filled the bamboo there. Then he went away for a moment. When he came back he saw that it was no longer full. Then he filled it to

the brim and went away again. But the water leaked again. And so it went on all day till evening. While Pa Si Bagok was away getting the water his wife took her child's cradle which was made of t̄rap bark and lengthened it till it reached to the ground. Then she climbed down to the ground and ran away with her child to the villages. At last she reached a house by the edge of a clearing and asked where the house of her parents was. She ran off again as soon as she was told for she was afraid that Pa Si Bagok was behind her. In a little while she reached her home. Her parents were extremely glad to see their daughter with her child, half monkey, half man. Then they thought, "What are we to do? For she is sure to be followed by this baboon. We had better make some magic." So they made a very deep hole and placed some banana stems at the bottom.

He said, "If that baboon comes now, I will tell him that his wife and child have died and that this is their grave."

At last when Pa Si Bagok was tired out and had not been able to fill the bamboo, and it was nearly nightfall, he thought, "I had better go back and ask my wife what she means." So he returned to the Tok Allang tree. But when he got there he found that his wife and child had disappeared. He was very grieved, but as it was night he could do nothing. He got no sleep all that night. At daybreak he started off in a great hurry. He met a man and asked him about his wife and child. "Hai sir, have you noticed a woman carrying a child pass this way?" The man replied that he had not.

To every person that he met he put the same question. At last he reached her parents' house. There he asked her father, "Has your daughter come back bringing her child with her?"

"She did: but they have both died."

"What has happened that both of them have died?"

"She travelled too fast. For she was afraid of you. She thought that if you found her you would kill her. So she was quite worn out and both of them have died."

"If they are dead where is the grave?"

"Come and let us go and see it."

Now the girl's father had made an arrangement with three or four men when he made the grave that if they got the baboon in it, it was to be filled in again from the top.

When Pa Si Bagok reached the grave he began to dig it up. Now these other men were waiting on the top, and when Pa Si Bagok was right down into the hole they filled in again from the top. And so Pa Si Bagok died.

THE END.

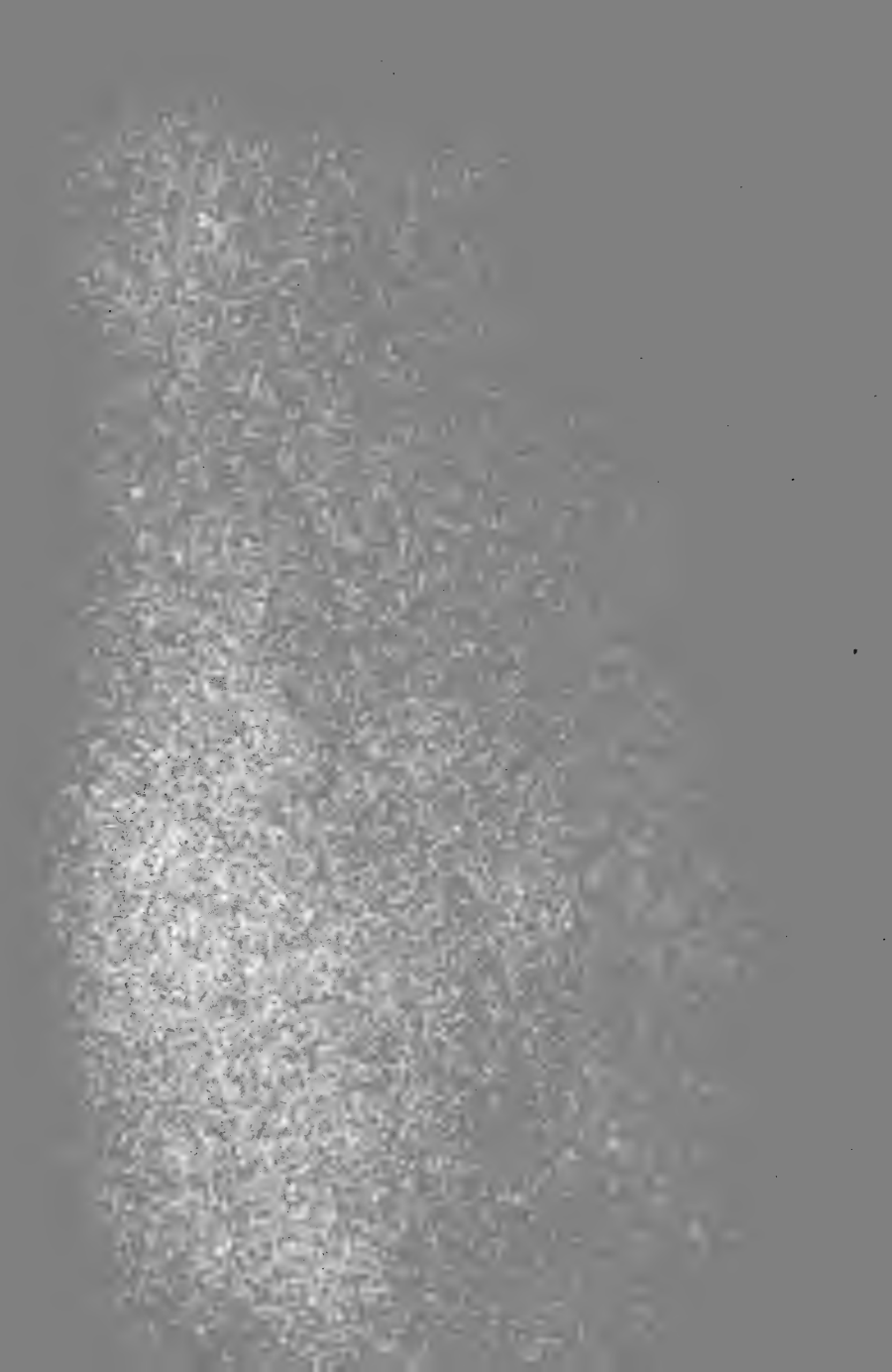
Maka ada-lah suatu zaman dahulu kala satu kĕlamin Orang miskin dudok-lah ia Laki Bini-nya pada satu tĕmpat pĕr-buat Ladang dĕngan satu buah Rumah kĕchil, Maka ada-lah ia sa-Orang anak-nya Pĕrĕmpuan, Maka pada tiap-tiap hari ini miskin pĕrgi-lah ia Laki Bini-nya bĕr-kerja Ladang dan tinggal-lah anak-nya di-Rumah satu Orang diri-nya. Maka pada suatu hari sapĕninggal Mak Bapa-nya pĕrgi ka-Ladang, Maka datang-lah sa-Ekor Bĕrok Jantan mĕndapat-kan Budak Pĕrĕmpuan, Maka sĕrta tĕr-pandang-nya itu Bĕrok sangat-lah gĕmĕntar sĕndi tulang-nya oleh sangat katakutan mĕlihat Bĕrok itu sĕrta di-samar-nya dĕngan bĕr-kata-kata. Dan Bĕrok sangatingin dan bĕrahi di-dalam hati-nya bĕr-kabĕndak Budak ini akan jadi Pĕrĕmpuan-nya. Kĕmdian kata Budak Pĕrĕmpuan itu, "Deri-mana Pak Se-Baguk bĕr-basah ini?" Jawab-nya "Aku datang dĕri-menjala." Maka kata Budak ini "Jikalau Pak Se-Baguk datang dĕri-mĕnjala mana jala-nya?" Maka jawab-nya "Jala tinggal di-Pokok Tĕrap Jikalau Jala tinggal di-Pokok Tĕrap siapa tiada tahu." "Dan jekalau Pak Se-Baguk mĕnjala mana Ikan-nya?" Jawab-nya "Ikan ada tinggal di-dalam Sungei Siapa tiada tahu." "Apa kĕna kĕpala Pak Se-Baguk pipeh?" Jawab-nya "Mĕmakai Kupiah Arab sa-hari-hari." "Jikalau Memakai Kupiah sa-hari-hari, Mana Kupiah-nya?" "Kupiah tinggal di-Rumah." "Apa kĕna jari Pak Se-Baguk serong?" Jawab-nya "Mĕmĕgang Kalam sa-hari-hari." "Jikalau Mĕmĕ-gang Kalam sa-hari-hari mana Kalam-nya?" "Kalam tinggal di-dalam peti. Jikalau Kalam tinggal di-dalam peti siapa tiada tahu." "Apa kena punggung Pak Se-Baguk merah sĕrta belu-lang?" Jawab-nya "Dudok di-atas Chiau sa-hari-hari." "Jikalau dudok di-atas Chiau sa-hari-hari mana Chiau-nya?" "Chiau ada tinggal di-Rumah Tuan Pĕtĕri Siapa tiada tahu."

Kemudian lalu di-bawa oleh itu, Ini budak membawak naik ka-atas Pokok Tok Alang, Maka menangis Budak Perempuan itu. Maka sapeninggalan Budak ini di-bawa oleh Bërok balek Mak Bapak-nya dëri Ladang di lihat-nya anak-nya sudah tiada lalu-lah menangis, "Wahai-anak-aku kamana-lah garangan-nya siapa-lah yang mëm bawa-nya? Hantu mana Jin mana-lah yang sampei Hati mëm bawa anak-aku itu." Maka sangat-lah duka chita Mak Bapak-nya itu oleh kuhilangan anak-nya itu.

Shahadan maka ini Bërok pun di perbuat-nya-lah pondok-pondok di-atas Pokok Tok Alang itu akan tempat Perempuan-nya itu Maka ini Bërok sa-hari-hari pergi ia mënchari makan dan mëm bawa ayer akan Perempuan-nya itu dan mënchari-kan kahin perempuan-nya itu, Maka lama dëngan ka-lama-an-nya ini Budak pun Bunting-lah ia kira-kira sampei-lah waktu hendak beranak. Maka bër-anak-lah Budak Perempuan itu sa-kërat Manusia dan se-kërat sèpërti Bërok juga di-atas Pokok Tok Alang itu. Maka ada-lah antara dua Bulan kemudian dëri-pada sudah bër-anak itu, Maka ini Perempuan pun datang-lah pikirannya mëm buat suatu masa-Elah ia hendak balik pada Ibu Bapak-nya, Maka suatu hari di-suroh-nya chari satu ruas Buloh Bëtong pada Pak Se-Baguk, Maka kata Pak Se-Baguk "Apa guna itu Buloh?" Jawab Perempuan-nya "Sahaya hendak mëm mandikan anak kita ini kërana bër-apa lama-nya sudah tiada përnah mandi." Maka bënar-lah pada pikiran Pak Se-Baguk itu, Maka ia pun pergi-lah mënchari Buloh Bëtong itu tiada-lah bër-apa lama-nya Pak Se-Baguk pun balek mëm bawa Buloh Bëtong itu satu ruas, Kemudian di-ambil oleh Perempuan itu Buloh plan-plan lalu di-tëbok-nya Buloh itu dëri bawah, Maka kata-nya "Pak Se-Baguk pergi-lah ambil ayer biar pënoh Buloh ini jika tiada pënoh tëntu-lah tiada chukup sèkarang." Maka Pak Se-Baguk ambil Buloh itu lalu ia pergi pada tempat ayer yang Elok jërneh-nya, Maka ia Isi-lah Buloh itu dëngan ayer, Maka bër-jalan sa-buntar di-lihat-nya ayer di-dalam Buloh itu sudah luak, Maka balek pula mengisi ayer mëmënoh-kan Buloh itu Kemudian bër-jalan pula sa-buntar di-lihat luak juga ayer itu bagitu-lah sa-hari-hari itu hingga pëtang hari, Kemudian sapeninggalan Pak Se-Baguk itu mëm ambil ayer, Maka ini Perempuan di-ambil tërapi Buai-an anak-nya di-Ubong-Ubong hingga sampai katanah, Maka ia pun lalu turun mëm bawa anak-nya ikut tali

Tërap itu sërta sampai ka-tanah ia bër-këjar-këjar-lah sèhaja menuju Kampong Orang, Maka lama dengan ka-lama-an-nya sampei-lah ia pada Rumah Orang di-tëpi Ladang, Maka bertanya-lah ia akan Rumah Mak Bapak-nya, Maka di-khabar-kan Orang-lah, Maka ia ber-kejar juga takut di-turut Pak Se-Baguk dëri bëlakang sabuntar lagi sampei-lah ia ka-Rumah Mak Bapak-nya, Maka sangat-lah suka-chita Mak Bapak-nya akan melihat-kan anak-nya datang itu dëngan mëm bawa sa-Orang anak manusia sakërat Bërok, Këm dian pikiran, "Apa-lah hal ini anak-kau tëntu datang turut Bërok Jantan itu kapada anak-nya jikalau bagitu baik aku buat satu hikmat," Maka ia korek satu lobang yang sangat dalam, Maka di-tanam-kan-nya batang Pisang. Jikalau Bërok itu datang aku kata-kan Përëmpuan-nya dan anak-nya sudah mati inilah kubur-nya. Këm dian ini Pak Se-Baguk pënat sudah ia bër-Ulang-Ulang tiada juga dapat pënoh ayer di-dalam Buloh Bëtong itu dan hari pun hampir-lah Malam pikir dia, Baik-lah aku balek dahulu ber-tanya-kan akhtiyar pada Përëmt puan aku, Maka ia pun baleh ka-Pokok Tok Alang itu tiba-tiba di-lehat Perempuan-nya dan anak-nya sudah tiada dan sangat-lah duka chita ia dan hari pun malam tiada-lah ia tidor samalam itu, Maka pada Waktu dinihari itu ia pun bër-jalan-lah dëngan gopoh gamah-nya dan tiba ia pada Orang bër-tanya ia akan Përëmpuan-nya dan anak-nya kata-nya, "Hai Inhee ada-kah tampak sa-Orang Përëmpuan mëndukong anak lalu dëri sini? Maka jawab orang itu. "Tiada."—Dan bërjalan pula tiap-tiap bër-jumpa dëngan Orang bagitu-lah ia bër-tanya-kan Përëmpuan-nya dan anak-nya selalu, Maka tiada-lah bër-apa lama lagi tiba-lah ia ka-Rumah Mak Bapak-Përëmpuan itu, Maka bër-tanya-lah, Kata-nya Bapak, "Ada-kah anak Bapak datang kemari mëm bawa anak-nya?" Maka jawab Bapak Përëmpuan itu, "Ada; tëtëpi sudah mat ikadua-nya." Maka kata Pak Se-Baguk, "Apa kena-nya dan apa sebab-nya ia mati kadua-nya?" Maka jawab Pak-nya, "Kërana ia bër-jalan itu dëngan kej-r sahaja takut akan Pak Se-Baguk. Jikalau bërjumpa dëngan Pak Se-Baguk barang-kali Pak Se-Baguk bunoh akan dia, Maka dëngan sëbab tër-lalu pënat itu lalu-lah ia mati kadua-nya." Maka kata Pak Se-Baguk, "Jikalau ia sudah mati di mana Kubor-nya?" Maka jawab Bapak-nya, "Mari-lah kita përgi liha

Kubor-nya bër-sama-sama.” Maka ini Bapak Përëmpuan pakat tiga ampat Orang, apa-bila ia mengorek Kubor itu jikalau sudah dalam ia pakat tambus deri-atas, Këmdian tiba-lah Pak Se-Baguk ka-Kubor itu lalu-lah ia mengurek Kubor itu, Maka ini Orang tiga ampat Orang mënanti di-atas, Maka apa-bila sudah dalam lobang itu lalu di tambus-nya deri-atas, Maka Pak Se-Baguk pun langsung Mati Tamat.



A Pelandok Tale.

BY G. M. LAIDLAW.

[From the penghulu of Pulau Tiga, Lower Perak, Haji Mahomed Ali bin Haji Mahomed Perak. No details of the source can be obtained. The teller is so far as his ancestry can be traced for several generations of pure Perak extraction].

This is the tale of the pelandok, this is a four footed animal that lives in the woods and is very small, just about the size of a cat. Now in the olden days this animal was very much cleverer than all the others. Also in those days animals could talk.

We must farther explain that in those days, the king of all the animals was King Solomon. His form was the form of a man, but his appearance and dress was that of one of the wild men of the woods, the Sakai. His chief warrior (Hulubalang) was the tiger and his chief counsellor (Pengkulu) was the pelandok.

Once upon a day, they say, the pelandok was walking along looking for his food, when he met with a doe. The pelandok said, "Hai, Sang Rusa, what is the name of the tree you are eating?"

The deer replied, "I am eating the young shoots of the yam."

The deer then said to the pelandok, "Where have you come from, Toh Sang Dirimba?"

The pelandok said, "I have come from my house and am also looking for my food."

Now when the pelandok saw that the deer was very fat indeed, the thought came into his heart and he desired to eat her. So he went off to the tiger. When he reached him the tiger said, "Where have you come from, Toh Sang Dirimba?"

The pelandok answered, "I have come from Sang Rusa over there, and have come straight to find you, Hulubalang, for I want to eat that doe."

The tiger said, "How ever are you going to eat her?"

The pelandok replied, "That is why I have come to find you, in order that we may lay our plans together."

The tiger said, "What are your plans?"

The pelandok said, "You, hulubalang, must pretend to be dead, and lie down with your mouth wide open and your body covered with flies. When you are ready, I will call together the deer and the elephant and the rhinoceros and the roe deer and the pig. As soon as we have got them all together, I will give them each their work. But you are to do nothing but listen to whatever I say in my mourning. You are to do nothing when we give you your funeral bath or when we are on the road. But when I call out, "Yam yam" that is the time when you are to catch Sang Rusa."

The tiger answered, "Very well then."

The story about the tiger goes on to say that after he had made this plot with the pelandok, he pretended to be dead lying down with open mouth covered with flies. Also he did not breathe through his nostrils but only through his mouth. After he was ready the pelandok went away to get the elephant, the rhinoceros, the deer, the pig, and the roe deer. This was how he called them,

"Hai, Sang Elephant, Sang Rhinoceros, Sang Deer, Sang Pig, Sang Roe-deer, King Solomon has ordered you all to be summoned together in order that you may bury his Hulubalang Dirimba, who died last night. Come at once."

So all these animals followed behind the pelandok who led them to the place where the tiger was. When they had all got there, the pelandok ordered Sang Pig to dig a hole and the elephant to bring water, and the deer to hold the tiger's head on her lap, and also the upper part of the body, and the roe deer was told to hold the body from the waist to the tail, and the rhinoceros was told to make a smooth road. When the preparations were all finished the pelandok told them to bear the body to the hole. He ordered the deer to lift up the head and the elephant to support the body. But the roe deer and the pig began to bicker. The roe deer said,

"Let me carry the tail."

The pig said, "Let me go first and show the way. Because from the colour of his fur, it looks as if he were alive."

The roe deer said, "I also am not very easy in my mind."

The pelandok then said, "Don't talk too much there."

So three of them, the deer and the elephant and the rhinoceros bore the body along. The pelandok then got on the top of an ant heap and began to lament for the tiger in this wise.

"Ho Toh Hulubalang, who achievest the desires of my heart, yam yam."

The roe deer said, "Listen Sang Babi, what a shrill cry Sang Dirimba is making. What is he saying?"

While the roe deer was in the act of saying this to the pig, the tiger seized hold of the deer by the back of her neck, and dragged her down. The elephant rushed off trumpeting as he went. The rhinoceros darted off screaming. The roe deer darted off like a bullet springing three fathoms at a time. The pig followed. When the pelandok heard the uproar in the forest and all the animals running away, he said, "Spring, Sang Roedeer. Sang Deer's case is decided."

After he had said that the pig drove his snout with a bang against the projecting buttress of a merbau stem. The pelandok heard it and also the scream that the pig gave in its pain. The pelandok said,

"Mind the buttress, Sang Pig. Sang Deer's case is over."

The pig replied,

"Let your own father mind the buttress Sang Dirimba. I am sore all over and you do nothing but laugh."

And that is why the pig's shout is flat to this day. Then all the animals ran right away.

The story of the deer that was taken by the tiger goes on to say that after they had finished their plot they divided the deer into two: one half for the tiger and one half for the pelandok. They then carried the meat off to a place where some men had been making a clearing. The wood had nearly all been felled. They took wood and made a place on which they could smoke the meat. They also took some more fire wood. When it was all ready and the meat had been placed in

position they lit the fire. By that time it was night. About midnight when one side of the meat had been cooked they turned it over to the other side. When this had been done the pelandok said,

"Hai, hulubalang, let me go to sleep now and then when I wake up you can have a nap."

The tiger said, "Very good." "But," added the pelandok, "Don't you interfere with my eye teeth for fear that you should be hurt by their poison."

"All right."

"Then again," said the pelandok, "whenever my eyes are closed I am not asleep, but if my eyes wink and if I snore at the same time, then I am asleep."

After this the pelandok went to sleep. The tiger put more wood on the fire. After about an hour's sleep the pelandok began to wink his eyes and to snore. The tiger began to think about the pelandok's eye teeth.

"Are they really poisonous or are they not?"

So the tiger began to touch them.

"They are not so very sharp," he said.

After gazing closely at them for a little while he lay down. Now the pelandok had seen him touching them. After that the pelandok, thinking that smoking was now properly done, got up from his sleep.

When the pelandok got up the tiger went to sleep and began to snore too. When the pelandok saw that the tiger was fast asleep he took the tiger's share and ate it up. Then he took a piece of the bark of the gentong tree, which was of the same shape and put it where the tiger's meat had been. This was now near day-break. When the sun rose the pelandok called the tiger who rose from his sleep with a start. When he had got up the pelandok said,

"Hai, hulubalang, come along to this clearing and find a stick on which we can carry this cooked meat."

So they both set off together. When they were about half way there, the pelandok said,

"Hai, hulubalang, you look for the root (with which to tie it on), while I look for the stick on which to carry it."

While the tiger was looking for the root, the pelandok took the stem of a Satamban tahi which had been felled by the men in the clearing. Now the thorns of this are quite long, about an inch long each. Those thorns that were near the foot of the stem he did not remove, but those that were near the top he did. After that the pelandok and the tiger each took up their share. The tiger put his share in front of himself and the pelandok put his share in front of himself. Then they set off towards the river. As they walked on each began to eat. While they were walking along the tiger said, "Oh dear, I am very sore, this stick is pricking my back. Also my meat is very bitter."

The pelandok answered and said,

"That, hulubalang, is what I told you last night. I warned you not to interfere with my eye teeth. Now your meat has become bitter."

The tiger said, "Hai, Sang Dirimba, give me a little of your meat, just to taste. Because I am very tired, everything seems difficult for me."

When the pelandok heard that, he took pity on the tiger and gave him a little. This tasted extremely delicious to the tiger, who stopped in the middle of the road. The pelandok said, "What is the matter? Why are you stopping? We are certainly near a big river now. And if we are late in arriving and we meet with his highness King Solomon he is sure to take away this meat from us. Moreover he will be angry with us and punish us because we have devoured this deer without letting him know."

When the tiger heard that he took up his stick again. A little farther on, just about as far as you can hear a cry in the woods, they reached the bank of the river. There they stopped and each devoured his meat. The share of the pelandok was quite finished because he four times gave the tiger a piece. After that they each had a drink, but the tiger's share was left unfinished on the bank.

They tried to get across the river. The tiger and the pelandok set off together down stream, skirting the edge. They found a raft made of banana stems which had got stranded

on a big trunk that had fallen down by the edge of the river. They both got on board the raft and shoved it off across. It was the tiger that did the shoving, the pelandok did nothing. When they got near to the bank, the pelandok sprang on shore and left the tiger on the raft drifting down stream. The pelandok said, "Hai hulubalang, you will die now when you are caught by the crocodiles. I finished that smoked meat of yours last night, and put some gentong bark in its place."

The tiger became angry and said, "Just you wait, Sang Dirimba, and I'll eat you." He then sprang on to the bank began looking for the pelandok. But the pelandok had and walked on. In a short while the pelandok came across a hornets' nest in some lalang and sat down near it. When it was nearly evening the tiger met him there and said to him, "Now I have found you, I will eat you. You cheated medid you?"

The pelandok said, "Dont eat me, for I have been ordered by King Solomon to look after his gong, Don't you see it?"

"Where is it?"

"This : listen to it humming."

"May I strike it?"

"Don't. Are n't you afraid of King Solomon?"

"Let me strike it : just a little."

"Wait then till I go and lay your request before King Solomon?"

After that the pelandok ran away from the place where the nest was as far as his voice could be heard. Then he shouted out, "Hit it, hulubalang."

When the tiger heard that he lifted his paw and struck it. Then the hornets swarmed out over the tiger, who ran away roaring and with his body and his face all swollen.

When the pelandok heard the tiger roaring like that he ran away for a long distance. When night fell he stopped by a large tree trunk and nestled in between the buttresses round the stem. He was quite frightened of the tiger since he had been guilty of cheating him so many times. He got no sleep that night for he wanted to find some other stratagem by which he could again punish the tiger. All that night he pondered.

The next day he set off again and travelled till about midday, then he came across a big python which was fast asleep snoring. It lay sleeping with its body in three coils but its head was some way off in the middle of the main road. When the pelandok saw that the snake was obviously fast asleep, he sat down near the coil, because he thought that if the tiger were to come he could once more quibble with him and say that he was watching King Solomon's waist belt. So he sat there till about the middle of the afternoon when the tiger once more met him. When the tiger saw the pelandak sitting squatted on his hands he became very angry indeed and intended to spring on the pelandok. But the pelandok saw the tiger about to spring on him and said, "Hai, hulubalang, don't spring on me, because I am watching King Solomon's belt. He has ordered me to do so because this is a valuable ancestral cloth. This is what he is going to wear in state to-morrow. For the king has given orders that we are to be summoned in a couple of days when he is going to make a proclamation."

The tiger gave up trying to catch him because he saw that the cloth was very beautiful and also that the colour was of mingled gold. He was very much surprised and very much desired to feel what it was like to put it on, so he said, "Hai, Toh Sang Dirimba, may I put it on?"

"Wait until I go and ask King Solomon."

So the pelandok walked on until he came to an ant heap into the top of which he climbed. Then he shouted out to the tiger, "Hai hulubalang, put it on."

When the tiger heard that he put it on. The tiger saw that the snake moved so he thought, "This thing seems to be afraid of me, I seem to have been cheated."

So the tiger took a stick and beat the snake. When he hit it it crawled away. The tiger was very much astonished that the pelandok should have cheated him once more and became more angry than ever. So he began to search for the pelandok again. But the pelandok had run away very far indeed, and the tiger could not find him.

The pelandok came to a large river. When he got to the bank he saw a tree called Chadong. The fruit of this tree

is about as large as a cat's eye, and when it is ripe it is sweet. Now the pelandok was very fond of eating this fruit. But he did not know how to get across the river for the current was swift and the water deep. He saw that there were a lot of crocodiles in the river. So he went to look for a cocoanut shell and when he had got one he held it in his hand and went and stood on the bank of the river and called to all the crocodiles like this, "Hai, all you Si Rangkaks, come together here for King Solomon has ordered me to make a census of you."

When the crocodiles heard that they all came to the top of the water. Then the pelandok ordered them to arrange themselves in a line right across the river. When they had put themselves in position the pelandok got on to the head of the first crocodile and then struck the head of the crocodile with the cocoanut shell saying, "One two three," (crick), "small head big head" (crack) "One two three," (crick), "small head big head" (crack).

And so on until he had got across the river. Then he got up the bank and said, "Hai, all you Si Rangkaks, I wanted to get across this river to eat this chadong fruit, so I said that King Solomon had ordered you all to float. Now I have knocked all your heads with this coconut, aren't you clever you stupids?"

When the crocodiles heard that they were very angry with him, and said, "It will be impossible for you to drink any water now, for if you drink the water of this river or of any other we will catch you."

"I can go away from the river, to the swamps and the ponds and the buffalo wallows and the puddles, what is to stop me?"

"Wherever there is water, we will be there. Don't you make any mistake about that."

"Hai, is that so? If you are clever you will catch me, but if I am clever I will not die."

Then the pelandok began to eat the chadong fruit. But the crocodiles had a council together, those from the sea and from the river and from the swamp. They all laid themselves in wait for him. The pelandok went on eating the chadong

fruit until he was satiated. Then he became very thirsty and wanted a drink of water. So he went to the swamp and the wallows and called out like this, "Hai, Si Rangkak."

And the crocodiles answered, "Yoo-ee."

So the pelandok stopped and went to the river. There again he called out. This time four crocodiles answered him.

"Hai," said the pelandok, "If it is this sort of thing, I will die for I will not be able to drink."

So he went right up stream and called out once more. This time ten answered him. Then the pelandok noticed that a big bamboo, a buloh aur, had fallen down from the midst of a clump into the water. So he crept along the stem among the thickest leaves till he was able to get a drink. While he was lipping up the water, making a noise, chepak chepak, a crocodile made a snatch at him from below but only caught hold of the branch of the bamboo. The pelandok was alarmed and called out,

"Adohai, adohai, not so strong, hai Si Rangkak."

"Don't talk about its being strong; you are going to die this time."

"Hai," said the pelandok while he crept slowly back along the stem, "Don't tear me like that."

So the crocodile dragged at the bamboo till he threshed the water into big waves. But the pelandok had got safely to shore.

Then the pelandok said, "Hai, Si Rangkak, what is the use of your catching hold of that tough bamboo? I am very sorry for you, you hoped that you had caught hold of me."

When the crocodile heard that he let go of the bamboo. The pelandok went on looking for an ant heap because he wanted to sleep, for he had eaten till he was satisfied and also he was very tired. He was afraid too of the tiger that he had cheated. At last he found a small pointed one on to the top of which he climbed and went fast asleep, snoring.

All this time the tiger had been looking for the pelandok. At last he reached a river where he found a large crocodile floating. The crocodile spoke to him, "Hai hulubalang, where have you come from?"

' I have come from the big jungle where I have been looking for the pelandok, who has deceived me so badly that I want to kill him; first he diddled me with a hornets' nest that left me full of stings, then he gave me a very nasty moment just now with a big snake but fortunately I saw that it was alive. So I am looking for him to eat him.'

When the crocodile heard that he in his turn told how the pelandok had cheated him, and how when the pelandok wanted to eat the chadong fruit he had told them that King Solomon had ordered a census to be made and had ordered them to arrange themselves side by side right across the river, and then when they were arranged how he took a coconut and rapped them all on the head saying, "One two three" (crick) "small head, big head" (crack) until he had rapped them all on the head. And then as soon as he had got across he told them how he had cheated them. And so they too were very angry with the pelandok.

When the tiger heard the story of the crocodile he said to the crocodile, "We had better lay our plans together; you can carry me across to the other bank over there and I can hunt for him. If he runs into the water he is your meat but if I catch him on the land he is mine."

The crocodile agreed, so the tiger got on to his head and was carried across the river and safely reached the other bank.

Now at the time that the tiger and the crocodile were making this plot the pelandok heard them from the top of the bank that was exactly opposite. The pelandok's thoughts ran thus:

"I had better kill the tiger now, because he has promised that if I run into the water I am the crocodile's meat but that if he catches me on the land I am his. Ah, I know what to do."

When the tiger got safely to land he began to look for the pelandok. Now the pelandok went and stood in the middle of a small clearing where there was very little brushwood. The tiger sprang out on the pelandok saying,

"Now this time I have got you, Sang Dirimba, and I will eat you

"Try then, make your effort. If you are really the great warrior of the woods, you will get me now. But I think that I will turn you out."

When the tiger heard that, he sprang on the pelandok, but the pelandok ran off close to the edge of the bank. The tiger chased him. Then he sprang back inland. Now when the crocodiles heard the uproar on the bank made by the tiger chasing the pelandok, they all gathered together and watched the edge of the water. The tiger made another spring at the pelandok but did not get him, for the pelandok jumped off to the edge of the bank. The pelandok twisted and turned, bounding ten feet at a time. Now at one part of the bank there was a sandy beach. The pelandok sprang to the edge of the beach and dipped his foot in the water, and then sprang back to the land. The tiger followed him to the water's edge but over-jumped himself and sprang about twelve feet into the water. Then the crocodiles seized him thinking that he was the pelandok. The tiger struggled in his pain. When the crocodiles had hold of him they tore him.

The tiger said, "Friends, don't tear me."

The crocodiles said, "We don't care; the promise that we made before was that whatever came into the water was our meat."

When the tiger heard that he burst out crying and at last died. The pelandok rejoiced and said, "Tear him Si Rangkak, eat him. He is bigger than I. What is the use of a thing like me? You would hardly be able to taste me."

This is the fealty of the crocodile. Don't have anything to do with it.

After escaping from this peril the pelandok went on his way towards the garden where King Solomon lived. He passed close to one house in a garden where he heard some men quarrelling about an axe. One man had borrowed an axe from another for a long time for over a year, and had not returned it. When the owner wanted it the man who had borrowed it said that it had been eaten by weevils. So the two men had gone to law before the king. When they got

there the owner made his petition to the king. The king then examined the borrower who answered, "Yes, your highness. I have borrowed it but the axe head has been quite devoured by weevils. And the owner won't allow that it is lost: he wants it."

The king was puzzled for it was not right that an axe head should be eaten by weevils. So he said, "Hai there you dog, go and call Selang Dirimba, for you know where he is, the others do not know where he lives."

So the dog travelled for half a day until he met the pelandok. Then he said, "Hai, Selang Dirimba, his highness King Solomon calls you."

When the pelandok heard what the dog said he at once went to King Solomon's house. When he got there he went up into the house.

"Selang Dirimba."

"Your highness."

"I have sent for you because these men, these two, have been disputing about an axe head. One man is the owner and the other has borrowed it. The borrower says that the axe head is eaten by weevils, but the other will not allow this. So I don't know what to think and I have asked you to decide the case."

"What you say is very true your highness, will you first allow your slave to go away and bathe?"

So the pelandok went away to bathe at the river bank. Then he went off to a patch of lalang grass that had been burnt near the king's garden, there he rolled over and over in the ashes till his body was black. Then he went back to the king's house. It had now become evening. The king saw that the pelandok's body had been blackened by the lalang ashes so he said, "What has happened Toh Selang Dirimba to make your body so black? You said that you wanted to bathe. What kind of bathing is this?"

"Pardon, your majesty is always correct. Your slave went away just now to bathe, but your slave saw that the sea near your majesty's garden was all ablaze, so your slave went to help to put it out, and when he had put it out your

slave came back. That is why his body is black : it had been singed by the fire."

When the king heard that he was most astonished and said, "Hai, it seems to me to be most improbable that the sea should be on fire."

Both the suitors too heard this. The pelandok said, "Why does your highness not believe me?" The king leant back in astonishment and said, "Why Selang Dirimba, it is most improbable as far as my knowledge goes, for I have never heard that anything like this happened in former times."

The borrower of the axe still more strongly said that it was improbable. Then the pelandok said, "Pardon your majesty, a thousand thousand pardons, but that is just why so far as your slave's knowledge goes it seems so improbable to him that the axe head was eaten by the weevils, for he has never heard that that has happened in former times."

When the king heard what the pelandok said he at once gave his decision against the borrower and ordered him to either return the axe or to replace it with one as good.

After the case had been decided the pelandok got leave to go home again. So he set off. On his way he passed by a fruit garden where he wanted to look for some durians, but he met a tiger there. The tiger spoke to him saying, "Hai Selang Dirimba, where have you come from?"

"I have just come from the king's house where the case of two men who were quarrelling about an axe that the one had lent and the other had borrowed has just been decided. The case is over now."

After they had talked about that, the tiger said to the pelandok, "Last night I dreamt that I was eating a black he goat. What do you think, Selang Dirimba, ought I to go and look for this goat? Should I believe this or not?"

The pelandok said, "Don't go and look for the goat. Go and get King Solomon to decide the case. It will be quite easy for you, because King Solomon has just sent for that goat."

When the tiger heard what the pelandok said he set off to King Solomon's house. When he got there the king addressed him,

"Where have you come from, great warrior of the woods?"

"Your highness, your slave has come from his house because he wished to come into your most royal presence."

"For what reason?"

"Your slave wished to explain to your majesty that one night he dreamt that he was eating a black goat and he wishes to know what he ought to do."

"Hai, I have never yet eaten a black he goat and yet you have dreamt of doing so."

So the king called his dog and told him to go and call Selang Dirimba and the dog went and looked for him till he was tired but could not find him. Now when the tiger had gone to King Solomon's house, Selang Dirimba had gone to find a black he goat that lived in a village near to the king. When he found him he said to him, "Hai, black goat, you had better take care for the tiger wants to eat you. He was pleased to tell me of a dream he had a little while ago, he said, 'I dreamt that I was eating a black goat last night, Selang Dirimba; what does my dream mean?' I answered and said, 'I do not know: you should go to King Solomon and get him to explain it.' So after that the tiger went away to the king's house. Now what do you think, are you frightened or not?"

"Hai, Toh Selang Dirimba, what do you advise me to do?"

"You had better at once make a torch from a coconut leaf, for the king may call me at any moment."

When the goat heard what the pelandok said, he at once took a coconut leaf and made a torch. Then the pelandok said, "You go on in front to the king's house and lurk in the brushwood close to the house, and when I call you, come up into the house."

So the goat went and lurked in the brushwood by the king's house. When he had gone the dog came and gave Selang Dirimba an order like this, "Hai Selang Dirimba, King Solomon calls you at once."

When the pelandok heard what the dog said he went off with him to the king's house. When he reached the king's house the king called out, "I have called you Selang Dirimba

because a tiger has told me that he dreamt one night that he was eating a black goat. Now what do you think this dream forebodes?"

"Pardon your majesty, a thousand thousand be thy slave's pardons, if it commends itself to your gracious majesty might it not be as well to call this goat?"

After the pelandok had said this the king ordered the dog to call the goat. Now the goat heard the king's order that he was to be called so he came out. When the dog came he saw him and called out to him, "Hai Sang Goat, his highness calls you."

So the goat went into the house and left his torch below on the ground. When he arrived the king began to examine him: "I have called you Sang Goat, because this hulubalang dreamt a night ago that he was eating you. What do you think of that?"

"Pardon your majesty, a thousand thousand pardons your most gracious majesty, your highness can better judge what ought to be done, but if the decision is left to me I do not like that dream for it seems that in it I die."

"What you say is very true, but all the same my judgment is that whenever a man dreams of eating he should eat and that whenever a man dreams of wearing anything he should put it on, and that whenever a man dreams of being married he should be wedded and so on."

Then the king stopped speaking. The pelandok lay with his eyes closed. When the king saw the pelandok lying like that as if he was asleep he called to him, "Hai Selang Dirimba."

When the pelandok heard the king call he started from his sleep and at once ordered the goat to go and get the torch. He said, "Hai Sang Goat, go and get your torch at once."

The goat went and got it. Then the pelandok said, "Light it."

The goat lit it. Then the pelandok made a disturbance and asked the goat for the torch, the king said,

"Hai Selang Dirimba what on earth do you mean by making this disturbance with this torch?"

The pelandok, answered, Your highness, while napping here just now, I dreamt that your house was burnt down, so I want to burn it."

"Who ordered the house to be burnt down?"

"Pardon your majesty a thousand thousand pardons. I wanted to burn it because I dreamt that I did so, and you yourself decided that whenever one dreamt of eating one was to eat and that whenever one dreamt of putting a thing on one was to wear it and that whenever one dreamt of a wife one was to marry."

When the king heard what the pelandok said, he said to the tiger, "Hai, don't you eat the goat because whenever there is a dream like that don't carry it out for that would be tyrannous."

A Pelandok Tale by the Pēnghulu of Pulau Tiga.

Alkēsah ini hikayat chētēra pēlandok binatang hutan empat kaki-nya lagi kēchil itu binatang lēbeh kurang bēsar kuching. Maka tētkala dahulunya itu binatang tērlalu chērdek dēripada tiap-tiap binatang yang lainnya; pada waktu masa zaman dahulu kala sēkliān binatang bērkata-kata adanya. Maka dinyatakan pula chētēra raja Suleyman namanya itulah raja sēkliān binatang. Rupanya, rupa manusia juga, tabiatnya samacham Sakai, hulu-balangnya harimau dan pēnghulunya pēlandok adanya.

Alkēsah tērsēbutlah kalakuan pēlandok itu ada kapada suatu hari tērjalan pēlandok itu hēndak mēnchari makan maka bērjumpa ia dēngan rusa bētina. Maka kata pēlandok itu "Hai Sang Rusa apa namanya kamu makan itu?" Maka di-jawab oleh rusa itu, "Aku mēmakan tarok ubi." Maka kata rusa itu kapada pēlandok itu, "Dērimana Toh Sang Di-rimba ini?" Kata pēlandok itu, "Aku dēri rumah aku hēndak mēnchari makan juga." Maka bērfikir pēlandok itu kērana dilihatnya rusa itu gemok sangat, maka bērfikir didalam hati pēlandok itu bērhajat hēndak mēmakan rusa itu, maka pēlandok itu pun pērgi kapada harimau. Maka tiba ia pada harimau itu bērkata harimau itu

“Dërimana Toh Sang Di-rimba?” Kata jawab pëlandok itu, “Aku ini dëripada Sang Rusa di-situ maka lalu aku mëndapatkan hulubalang kërana aku hëndak mëmakan rusa bëtina di-situ.” Maka jawab harimau itu, “Macham mana Toh Sang Di-rimba hëndak mëmakannya?” Maka kata jawab pëlandok itu, “Ini-lah aku mëndapatkan hulubalang boleh kita bërpakat.” Maka kata harimau itu, “Macham mana pakatnya?” Kata pëlandok itu, “Hulubalang boleh matikan diri dingangakan mulut boleh dihurong langau, maka sudah itu aku boleh memanggil rusa dan gajah dan badak dan kijang dan babi, maka mënangkala sudah datang sëmuanya itu aku surohlah masing-masing dëngan kerja-nya. Maka hulubalang dëngar-kan sahajalah apa-apa përkataan didalam tangisku itu tètapi-nya jangan masa têngah mandikan hulubalang itu atau têngah masa mëm bawa bërjalan itu, pada waktu aku kata nyamlah nyamlah, masa itu-lah tangkapti Sang Rusa itu.” Maka kata sahut harimau itu “ialah,” adanya.

Alkësah tërsëbutlah përihal harimau itu sudah habis mëshuarat itu dëngan pëlandok itu lalulah ia mëmatakan dirinya sërta dingangkannya mulutnya dihurong oleh langau harimau itu pun tiada bërnapas ia këluarkan napas-nya dëri mulutnya sahaja. Maka habis itu pëlandok pun përgilah ia mëndapatkan gajah dan badak dan rusa dan babi dan kijang. Dëmikian bunyinya dipanggil oleh pëlandok itu “Hai Sang Gajah dan Sang Badak dan Sang Rusa dan Sang Babi dan Sang Kijang, titah tuanku raja Suleyman mënuyuroh mëmanggil kamu sëkalian-nya, titah ia mënuyuroh mënanamkan hulubalang dirimba sudah mati samalam. Mari sëgëra.” Maka sëkalian binatang yang tërsëbut itu mëngikutlah dibëlakang pëlandok itu bërjalan përgi mëndapatkan harimau itu. Maka tiba sëmuanya disitu lalulah pëlandok mënuyuroh Sang Babi mëngorëk liang dan gajah di-surohnya mëngangkut ayer dan rusa itu di-suroh-nya mëriba këpala harimau itu, dan lalu kapala badannya dan Sang Kijang itu di-surohnya mëribakan pinggang lalu pada ekornya dan badak itu mëmbuatkan jalannya. Maka sudah sëmuanya kerja-an di-surohlah oleh pëlandok itu mëm bawa kapada lobangnya di-suroh rusa itu mimikul këpala-nya dan gajah mëngampu badannya dan kijang dëngan babi itu têngah berbalah-balah. Kata kijang, “Aku biar pada ekornya,” dan babi “Aku biar dahulu mëm bawa

jalan, kerana aku lihat choraknya chorak hidop." Kata kijang "Aku tiada juga sèdap hati-ku." Kata pèlandok "Jangan kamu bèrbanyak kata." Maka dèmkian dibawa oleh rusa dan gajah dan badak bèrtiga sahaja, Maka pèlandok itu pun pèrgi ia naik kaatas busut lalu ia mènangis akan harimau itu dèmkian bunyinya. "Hai Toh Hulubalanglah, yang mènnyampaikan hajat hati aku nyam-lah nyam-lah," Maka kata kijang itu, "Dèngar Sang Babi, bunyi tèriak Sang Di-rimba itu. Macham mana kata bunyinya itu?" Maka tèngha bèrkata-kata kijang dèngan babi itu harimau pun mènangkaplah pada tènghok rusa itu sèrta menarek rusa itu dan gajah pun marah berlèntang-lèntang bunyi bèlalei nya lari, dan badak pun bèrleporlepor bunyi mulutnya dan kijang pun mèlompat tiga ampat dèpa macham pèluru pèrginya bèrdahulu kèmdian dèngan babi, maka didèngar oleh pèlandok itu bergèmuruh bunyi hutan itu binatang lari, kata pelandok itu pada kijang "Lompatkan Sang Kijang, Sang Rusa bicharanya sudah." Maka habis kata itu babi pun tertumbok munchongnya pada banir kayu mèrbau bèrdèntum bunyi. Maka didèngar oleh pèlandok itu sèrta tèrjèrit bunyi babi itu sakit. Maka bèrkata pèlandok itu, "Banir, Sang Babi, Sang Rusa bicharanya sudah." Kata jawab babi itu, "Banir bapa kamu Sang Di-rimba aku sakit sèklian-nya, kamu suka sahaja." Mènjadi bèrpayong munchong babi itu. Maka habis sèmuanya jauh adanya. Intiha.

Alkèsah maka tèrsèbut pula pèrkataan rusa yang ditangkap oleh harimau itu tèlah sudah sèlèsai mèshuarat pèlandok dèngan harima itu, maka dibèlah rusa itu dua, yang sabèlah pada harimau dan yang sabèlah pada pèlandok maka dibawa daging dèkat dèngan tèbas ladang orang itu. Maka ladang orang itu hampir rèbanya. Maka mènghambil kayu mèmbuat tèmpat salai dan kayu api salai itu maka sudah siap salai itu dan dagingnya sudah naik maka dilèkat apinya maka hari pun malam. Maka hampir sudah tèngha malam salai itu pun masak sudah sabèlah lalu di-balek sabèlah lagi maka ber-kata pèlandok itu, "Hai hulubalang biar aku tidor dahulu, kèmdian aku pun bangkit sèkarang hulubalang pula tidor." Maka kata harimau itu "Ia-lah." "Tètapinya," kata pelandok itu, "Apa kala aku tidor sèkarang, jangan hulubalang usek hujong sangir aku ini, takut kèna bisanya." Kata harimau itu "Ia-lah." Dan lagi kata pèlandok itu, "Aku tidor sèkarang manakala pèjam mata aku

itu, aku belum tidur lagi. Jikalau sudah chelek mata aku sekarang serta menengkor bunyi itu aku tidur." Maka habis itu tidorlah pelandok itu. Maka harimau itu mengapikan salainya maka lebeh kurang satu jam tidor pelandok itu lalu ia menchelekan matanya serta ia menengkor bunyinya. Maka fikir harimau itu akan sangir pelandok itu, "Ia-kah bisa atau tidakkah?" Maka diuseknya oleh harimau itu. Maka kata harimau itu, "Tiada berapa sangat tajam-nya." Sudah diusiknya sedikit diamlah harimau itu. Maka pelandok itu dilihatnya harimau itu menguseknya. Maka sudah itu fikir pelandok itu masak sudah salai itu, ia bangkitlah dari tidornya. Intiha.

Alkesah tersebut pula halan harimau pula maka pelandok sudah jaga maka tidorlah harimau itu serta menengkor bunyinya, maka sudah yakin pada fikir pelandok itu tidor harimau itu diambil oleh pelandok itu salai harimau itu dimakannya habis. Maka sudah itu di-ambil oleh pelandok itu kulit kayu yang bernama gentong kerana sarupa dengan salai itu lalu digantinya di-tempat salai harimau itu. Maka sudah itu hari pun hampir terbit matahari maka pelandok itu pun dipanggilnya harimau itu lalu harimau itu terkéjut daripada tidornya lalu ia bangkit. Maka sudah bangkit harimau berkata pelandok itu, "Hai hulubalang mari kita mengambil kayu pengandar salai kita didalam tébas orang itu." Maka pergi ia berdua dengan harimau itu, kata pelandok itu sampai ditengah jalan, "Hai hulubalang ambil olehmu akar, biar aku mengambil kayu pengandar." Maka tinggal harimau itu mengambil akar dan pelandok itu mengambil kayu satambun tahi yang sudah ditembang orang maka durinya panjang-panjang lebeh kurang satu inchi panjangnya. Maka yang mengala kapangkal kayu itu tiada dibuangnya akan durinya dan yang mengala kahujongnya dibuang oleh pelandok itu durinya. Maka sudah itu diambil oleh pelandok, dan harimau itu salainya masing-masing, salai harimau itu ditelá hadapan harimau dan salai pelandok itu di-hadapan pelandok itu. Kemudian maka berjalanlah menuju hala pada sungei, maka mentara berjalan itu masing-masing memakan salai-nya. Maka harimau itu mentara berjalan serta berkata ia, "Adohai sakit aku ini kerana pengandar ini menikam belakangku, lagi pula salaiku ini pahit rasanya." Maka dijawab oleh pelandok itu katanya, "Itulah hulubalang, aku khabarkan samalam,

jangan diu sek hujung sangir aku, mēnjadi pahit salai itu.” Maka kata harimau itu “ Hai Sang Di-rimba bērilah aku salai kamu itu sēdek, boleh aku rasati kērana pēnat sangat aku ini sēma yang tērok.” Maka didēngar oleh pēlandok itu kasihan ia akan harimau itu lalu dibērinnya sēdikit salainya maka dirasa oleh harimau itu sēdap sangat rasanya lalu harimau itu terhēnti ia bērjalan maka kata pēlandok itu. “ Apa kēna hulubalang bēr-hēnti kērana apa sēbab-nya tēntu jalan kita ini sudah dēkat pada sungei bēsar, lambat tibanya sēkarang bērjumpa kita dēngan Tuanku Raja Suleyman tēntu di-ambil-nya salai kita ini lagi kita dimarahnya lagi dihukomnya kērana kita mēmakan rusa tiada dibēri tahu kapadanya.” Maka harimau mēnēngar kata itu lalu dipikulnya pēngandar itu, lēbeh kurang sapēlaung sampailah pada tēpi sungei itu bēr-hēnti sērta masing mēmakan salai-nya. Maka habis salai pēlandok itu kērana diberinya pada harimau itu pula salainya, di-dapat oleh harimau itu ampat kali makan, lalu minum kaduanya dan salai harimau tinggal pada tēpi sungei itu adanya.

Alkēsah tērsēbut pula pēlandok dēngan harimau itu hēndak mēnyēmbērang sungei itu maka pērgilah ka-hilir sungei pēlandok itu bērdua dēngan harimau itu. Maka bēr-jalan-lah kaduanya mēnyusor sungei itu tiba-tiba bērjumpa rakit batang pisang sangkot pada bangkar kayu bēsar tumbang dēkat tēpi sungei itu. Maka turun kadua-nya pēlandok dēngan harimau itu pada rakit itu lalu ditolaknya ka-sēbērang, yang mēnolak itu harimau dan pēlandok itu diam. Maka sudah rapat dēkat tēpi tēbing itu pēlandok itupun mēlompatlah di-atas tēbing itu dan harimau itu pun tinggal ia di-atas rakit itu lalu hanyut lagi pula. Di-kata oleh pēlandok itu “ Hai hulubalang matilah kamu itu ditangkap oleh buaia, dan salai kamu malam aku makan habis, maka aku ganti dēngan kulit gēntong.” Maka didēngar oleh harimau itu ia pun marahlah, kata harimau itu, “ Nantilah kamu Sang Di-rimba, aku makanti.” Sērta harimau itu mēlompat lalu naik ka-atas tēbing itu ia hēndak mēnchari pēlandok itu. Maka pēlandok itu pun sudah ia pērgi bērjalan, maka dijumpanya sarang tabuan didalam lalang itu maka dudoklah ia pēlandok itu dēkat sarang tabuan itu. Maka sampai dēkat pētang hari harimau itupun bērjumpa ia dēngan pēlandok itu maka kata harimau itu ini, “ Baharu ku jumpa Sang

Di-rimba, aku makanti, kamu tipu aku rupanya." Maka kata pelandok itu, "Jangan aku kamu makan kerana aku ini disuroh oleh Raja Suleyman menunggu gongnya. Tidak-kah kamu lihat." Maka kata harimau itu "Mana ia-nya." "Ini yang mengaum bunyinya ini." Maka dilibat oleh harimau itu. Maka lalu berkata harimau itu, "Bolehkah aku pukol sedikit?" maka jawab pelandok, "Jangan: takut di-marah oleh Raja Suleyman." Maka kata harimau itu, "Sikit pun, jadi, aku pukol." Maka kata pelandok itu, "Nanti aku pergi persembahkan pada Raja Suleyman." Maka habis kata itu pelandok itupun pergilah berlari-lari lebih kurang sepelaung daripada tempat tabuan itu. Maka ia pun berlaunglah demikian bunyi-nya. "Pukol-lah hulubalang." Maka didengar oleh harimau itu iapun angkat tangan lalu dipukulnya. Maka tabuan itu pun menyerbulah pada harimau itu maka harimau itu pun lari serta hingar bunyi mulutnya, lalu bengkak badan dan muka-nya.

Alkésah tersebutlah pelandok itu maka sudah didengarnya harimau lari serta mulutnya hingar bunyinya maka ia pun berjalan pula berlari-lari jauh. Maka hari pun sudah masuk pada malam berhenti ia pada pangkal kayu besar pada chelah banirnya lalu ia berdiam dirinya serta takut akan harimau itu kerana ia sudah banyak dosanya dengan sebab tipunya pada harimau itu. Maka tiadalah tidur pada malam itu kerana lagi ia hendak mencharikan elah hendak dideranya harimau itu. Maka samalam-samalam itu ia berfikir sampailah siang hari. Maka pelandok itu pun berjalanlah lebih kurang perjalanannya itu sampailah sudah setengah hari maka berjumpa pelandok dengan ular sawa chindei. Ular itu tengah tidur menengkor bunyi-nya, tetapi ular itu tidur ber-lengkar tiga lengkar dan kepalanya jauh dari lengkar itu ditengah lorong jalan besar. Maka sudah dilihat oleh pelandok ular itu nyata sudah tidornya duduk pelandok itu dekat lengkar ular itu kerana fikir pelandok itu, jikalau datang harimau itu menchari aku sekarang neschaya boleh aku berdaleh aku ini menunggu ikat pinggang Raja Suleyman. Maka sudah itu pelandok itu duduk lebih kurang sampei sudah mata hari asar maka berjumpa pula oleh harimau itu. Maka di-lihat oleh harimau itu pelandok duduk menyarakong. Maka harimau itu sangatlah pula marahnya fikirnya hendak diterkamnya sahaja.

Maka dilihat pula oleh pelandok itu harimau itu hendak mēnēr-kam maka ber-kata pelandok itu, "Hai hulubalang, jangan kamu tērkam aku, kērana aku mēnunggu ikat pinggang Raja Suleyman. Ia suroh aku ini, kērana ini kain chindei zaman pēsaka dahulu. Maka inilah pakaian waktu Raja Suleyman tabal esok, kērana titah raja sēmuā kita dipanggil lagi dua hari ia hendak naubat." Maka tērhentilah harimau itu mēnangkanya kērana dilihat oleh harimau chorak kain itu elok sangat lagi warunanya bērchampur dēngan amas mēnjadi heiran-lah harimau itu dan hati-nya pun bēr-kahēndak pula mērasa ikat pinggang itu, maka bēr-kata harimau itu. "Hai Toh Sang Di-rimba bolehkah aku chuba pandu ikat akan pada pinggang aku ini?" Maka jawab pelandok itu, "Nanti biar aku pērgi pērsēmbah pada Tuanku Raja Suleyman." Maka sudah habis chakap itu pelandok pun pērgi ia bērjalan, maka dijumpa suatu busut naik ia kaatas busut itu. Maka bērlauanglah ia pada harimau itu katanya, "Hai hulubalang, ikatkanlah." Maka didēngar oleh harimau itu, diikatnya ular itu maka dilihat oleh harimau itu mēngruit rupanya, maka bērfikir harimau itu. "Ini barang takut aku ini, kena tipu sahaja." Maka diambil oleh harimau itu kayu lalu dipukulnya kēna ular itu lalu ular itu bērjalan maka harimau itu pun heiran akan pelandok itu mēmbuat bohong atasnya maka bērtambah pula marahnya maka dicharinya pelandok itu maka pelandok itu pun lari bērsangatan jauhnya, maka tiada bērtēmu dēngan harimau itu adanya.

Alkēsah tērsēbutlah kalakuan pelandok yang lari itu maka pelandok itu pun lalu ia mēnuju sungei yang bēsar. Maka di-tēpi sungei itu dilihatnya ada satu pohon kayu namanya chadong, buahnya lēbeh kurang sabēsar buah mata kucing, tētapi masaknya manis. Maka pelandok gēmar sangat mēmakan itu buah kayu, maka apa akal-nya hendak mēnyēbērang sungei itu ayernya dēras lagi dalam. Maka dilihatnya buaiā banyak sangat, pērgi pelandok itu mēnchari tēmpurong nyiur satu dipēgangnya pada tangannya maka sudah itu berdiri ia pada tēpi tēbing itu dipanggilnya sēkalian buaiā itu dēmikian bunyinya "Hai sēkēlian Si Rangkak timbul kamu sēkēliannya. Raja Suleyman mēnyuroh mēmbilang kamu sēmuanya." Maka buaiā itu mēnēngar bunyi kata pelandok itu timbul ia sēkēliannya

Maka sudah ia timbul semuanya disuroh oleh pelandok itu bératur rapat-rapat sampai di-sébérang sungei itu. Maka bératurlah sèkèlian buaia itu maka turun pelandok di-atas kèpala buaia itu, ia pun bərbilanglah serta dikatoknya dèngan kèpala tèmputong itu akan kèpala buaia itu dèmkian bunyi-nya, "Satu dua tiga, lèkop kèchil bèsar kèpala buaia tèlukop. Satu dua tiga, lekop kèchil bèsar kèpala tèlukop." Maka hingga sampailah pelandok itu kasébérang. Maka sudah itu naik kaatas darat bèrkata pelandok itu. "Hai sèkèlian kamu Si Rangkak, akal aku sahaja hèndak mènnyèberang mèmakan buah chadong ini, aku katakan Raja Sulèyman yang mènnyuroh kamu timbul, maka kèpala kamu sèmu-nya itu mèrasa aku katok dèngan tèmputong, bukan-lah kamu chèrdek, bodoh sèmu-nya." Maka didèngar oleh buaia itu sangatlah marah-nya sèmu buaia itu akan pelandok itu. Maka bèrkata buaia itu, "Mushtabil kamu itu tiada hèndak minum ayer sèkarang. Jika kamu minum ayer sungei ini atau lainnya, maka kamu aku tangkap juga." Maka kata jawab pelandok itu "Pèrgi aku kadarat ayer paya, dan kolam, dan kubang dan lopak, mèngapa salahnya?" kata pelandok itu. Kata buaia itu, "Barang mana ada ayer ada aku, jangan kamu tiada tahu." "Hai," kata pelandok itu, "ia-lah jika chèrdek kamu sèkarang dapatlah kamu tangkap aku jika chèrdek aku sèkarang tidaklah aku mati." Maka habis kata itu pelandok itupun pèrgi ia mèmakan buah chadong itu dan buaia itu pun bèrpakatlai sèkèlian buaia yang dèripada laut dan sungei dan paya bératur mènunggu semuanya.

Maka sudah habis pèrihal buaia itu maka balik pula dèrihal pelandok itu ia mèmakan buah chadong itu sudahlah kèni nyang sangat, nika ia pun sudahlah dahaga hèndak minum ayer. Maka pèrgi pada paya dan kubang dilaungnya dèmkian bunyi-nya, "Hai Si Rangkak" Maka mènnyahut ia buaia, "yui," sahut buaiaitu. Maka tèrhènti pelandok itu pèrgi pula ia pada sungei di-laungnya, sakali ampat yang mènnyahutnya. Maka, "Hai," kata pelandok itu, "Jika samacham ini, mati pula aku ini, hèndak minum tiada dapat." Maka pèrgi ia ka-hulu sungei itu dilaung-nya pula, sakali laung sampai sapuloh yang mènnyahutnya. Heiran-lah ia, naka dilihat oleh pelandok itu ada buloh aur duri satu pèrdu satèngahnya tumbang pada ayer itu. Maka ia

ikot batang buloh aur itu didalam rambun yang tebal sangat lalu ia minum. Maka tengah pelandok itu minum berchepak-chepak bunyinya ditangkap oleh buaia itu dari bawahnya dapat oleh buaia itu ranting buloh aur itu sahaja, maka pelandok itu terkéjut serta di-kata-nya "Aduhai-aduhai jangan-lah kuat sangat, hai Si Rangkak." Maka jawab buaia itu "Jangan kuat, Ia ini ia baharu kamu mati." "Hai," kata pelandok itu, mentara ia berjalan perlahan-lahan kapangkalnya balik, "Janganlah aku ditarik." Maka ditarik oleh buaia itu rembun buloh itu berhalon-halon ayer itu. Pada halnya pelandok itu sudah lepas kadarat, buloh itu lékat pangkalnya. Maka kata pelandok itu, "Hai. Si Rangkak, apa gunanya kamu tangkap bangkar buloh itu, boleh kamu makankah? Hai kasihan aku akan kamu, terharap sahaja hendak memakan aku." Maka mendengar kata itu buaia itu pun dilepaskanlah buloh itu. Maka pelandok itu pun berjalan ia menchari busut kerana ia hendak tidur prut-nya sudah kennyang sangat lagi leteh ia, takutkan harimau yang ditipunya itu. Maka sampeilah ia suatu busut jantan lalu pelandok itu naik kaatas lalu ia tidur menengkor sahaja adanya.

Alkésah tersébotlah pula pri-hal harimau yang hendak menchari pelandok itu, maka berjalan-lah harimau itu lalu ia sampei pada tepi sungei itu. Maka berjumpa ia dengan sa-ekor buaia yang besar timbul. Maka bertanya buaia itu pada harimau itu "Hai Hulubalang derimana kamu tadi?" Maka jawab harimau itu, "Aku ini dari dalam hutan yang besar ini, kiranya aku hendak menchari pelandok yang tipu akan aku daripada salai hingga aku hendak bunohnya, sekali dengan sarang tabuan aku berapa banyak sakit, dan ular besar chemas lagi aku mati nyempang pun aku dapat pikir kerana lagi aku lihat ia mengruit lalu ular itu berjalan. Maka ini-lah aku hendak menchari ia hendak aku makanti." Maka mendengar chakap harimau itu demikian bunyinya buaia pun berchërta pula akan hal pelandok itu membuat tipu kapadanya, dengan pelandok itu hendak memakan buah chadong "Dikatakannya ia dititahkan Raja Suleman hendak membilang aku seklian-nya, Maka disuruh-nya aku sekliannya beratur rapatrapat sampei sebrang sana. Maka sudah aku beratur semuanya ia dibawanya kepala témpurong lalu dinaik kepala aku sekliannya ia bilanglah

sërta, dikatokkannya demikian bunyinya, Satu dua tiga lekop kèchil bèsar kèpala tèlèkup, kata-nya, hingga habis. Maka tiba ia sèbrang sana bharulah ia chakap ia tipu sahaja. Inilah aku sèklian-nya sakit hati padanya." Maka harimau itu mendengarkan chëtra buaia itu maka lalu harimau itu bërkata kèpada buaia itu. "Baik kita bërpakat. Antar aku di-sèbrang sana boleh aku chariti, boleh tangkap. Jikalau tërjun ia ka-ayër rëzëki kamu-lah, Jikalau didarat rëzëki aku-lah." Maka kata buaia itu "Ya-lah." Maka turun harimau itu di-atas kèpala buaia itu lalu diantarnya ka-sèbrang. Maka tibalah harimau itu di-atas tèbing adanya.

Alkësah tërsebut pula chëritra pèlandok itu pada waktu masa harimau itu bërpakat dëngan buaia itu ia dëngar dëri atas tèbing bërètulan sèbrangnya. Maka bërpicir pèlandok itu, "Biar-lah aku bunoh juga harimau itu sekarang, kërana janji dia dëngan buaia itu, apakala tërjun ka-ayer sèkarang rezeki buaia, apakala didapatnya didarat, rëzëki harimau. Maka aku tahu buat," kata pikiran pèlandok itu ada-nya.

Alkësah tërsebut-lah pula chëritra harimau itu yang sudah tiba ka-atas darat itu lalu-lah ia mënchari pèlandok itu. Maka Pèlandok itu bërdiri ia ditëngah tërang tiada sëmak sangat. Maka di-tërkam oleh harimau itu akan pèlandok itu. Maka kata harimau itu "Ini-lah, bharu Sang Di-rimba aku jumpa-ti kamu handak aku makan-ti." Maka kata, jawab pèlandok itu, "Chubalah pandu jikalau kamu sunggoH Hulabalang dirimba dapat-lah aku sèkarang ada-pun yang mëngluar-ti kamu itu pun aku." Maka mëndëngarkan kata itu harimau itu pun mënërkam pada pèlandok itu, Maka pèlandok itu pun lari dëkat tèpi tèbing. Maka dikëjar oleh harimau itu. Maka mëlomat pèlandok itu balek kadarat. Maka di-dëngar oleh buaia itu bër-gëmuroh di-atas darat itu harimau bër-tërkam dëngan pèlandok itu bërhimpun buaia itu, ia jaga dëkat tèpi ayer itu. maka harimau itu pun tërkam pula tiada dapat mëlompat pèlandok itu dëkat tèpi tèbing itu hingga sampai di-pusing-pusingkan oleh pèlandok itu sapuloh kaki lompat. Maka ada satu tëmpat tèbing itu pantai-nya. Maka pèlandok itu-pun di-lompatkannya pada tèpi pantai itu tër-chichah kaki pèlandok itu pada ayer itu. Maka melompat ia balek ka-darat. Maka harimau itu ikut lompatnya pada tèpi ayer itu, tër-lepas dua

děpa kadalam ayer itu. Maka datang Buaia tangkap, sangka-nya buaia itu pelandok. Maka megadollah sěrtasakit-nya harimau itu. Maka buaia itu-pun masakan dapat ditangkapnya harimau itu lalu ditariknya kata harimau itu, "Těman jangan mika tangkap." Maka jawab buaia itu "Aku tiada fehduli, kěrana janji kita dahulu asa-kan kadalam ayer rězeki aku." Maka harimau itu pun mēnděngarkan kata buaia dēmikian itu mēnangis ia lalu mati. Maka pelandok itupun sukalah ia sambil ia berkata "Tarik-lah Si-Rungkak makan-ti. Kěrana ia itu bėsar děrípada aku, aku ini apa guna-nya? Satu ekor pun tiada běrasa." Maka ini-lah sětia děngan buaia. Inilah jangan adanya.

Alkēsah těrsibut pula chěritra pelandok yang sudah lěpas iděrpada mara-nya itu lalulah ia běrjalan mēnuju kampung Raja Suleyman itu. Maka tiba ia pelandok itu děkāt děngan rumah orang ada didalam kampung itu diděngarnya orang itu těngah běrjawab akan běliong. Maka adapun satu orang mēmīnjam satu mata běliong kapada satu orang lamanya sudah satu tahun sudah. Maka tiada dipulangkan oleh orang yang meminjam itu, Maka ditunggu oleh orang yang ampunya. Maka kata orang yang meminjam itu tiada lagi itu mata běliong kěrana sudah makan bubok. Maka hingga pėrgi orang dua orang itu bichara kapada Raja. Maka tiba orang itu kapada Raja lalu disěmbah oleh orang yang ampunya běliong itu kapada Raja. Maka kata Raja, dipėrėksa di-atas orang yang mēmīnjam běliong itu, kata jawab orang itu "Ya, dia mēmīnjam-nya akan tětapi itu mata běliong sudah habis di-makan oleh bukok, tuan-ku. Maka tuan-nya yang punya itu tiada ia mahu hilang, ia mahu ada juga." Maka Raja itu pun kėlamlah pikir-nya kěrana tiada patut juga itu mata běliong di-makan bubok. Kata Raja itu. "Pėrgi panggil oleh kamu, hai anjing, Sėlāng Dirimba, kěrana kamu yang tahu akan menchari Sėlāng Dirimba itu lain orang tiada tahu akan těmpat-nya." Maka pėrgi-lah anjing itu hingga sampai sětěngah hari baharu-lah běrjumpa. Maka běrjumpa anjing itu děngan pelandok itu kata anjing itu "Hai Sėlāng Dirimba tuan-ku Raja Suleyman mēmānggil kamu." Maka pelandok itu pun mēnděngarkan kata anjing itu lalu-lah ia pėrgi pada rumah Raja Suleyman itu. Maka ia pun naiklah ka-atas rumah Raja Suleyman itu lalu ditěgor oleh Raja

Suleyman itu "Hai Sëlang Dirimba." "Tuan-ku," kat jawab-nya. Maka kata Raja itu. "Aku panggil akan Sëlang Dirimba ini orang, dua orang, ada bërbalah-balah akan pasal mata bëliong, satu orang yang punya dan satu orang yang mëm-injam. Kata oleh orang yang mëm-injam ini mata bëliong sudah di-makan oleh bubuk. Maka kata tuan-nya ia tiada mahu ia bër-kahëndak juga. Mënjadi aku tiada tahu akan pikir-nya tëläh aku mintak hukum akan pada Toh Sëlang Dirimba-lah përkara ini." Maka jawab oleh pëlandok itu, "Tëläh bënarläh tuanku akan tètapi-nya biar patek përgi mandi dabulu. "Maka përgi-lah pëlandok itu mandi ka-tëbing, lalu ia përgi pada lalang yang sdah tër-bakar oleh orang dëkat dëngan kampong Rajah itu. Maka bërguling-guling ia pada tëm-pat abu lalang itu lalu badan-nya itam. Maka sudah ita pëlandok itu pun balek naik ka-rumah Raja itu hari pun sudah pëtang. Maka dilihat oleh Raja itu badan pëlandok itu itam dëngan abu lalang itu. Maka dipërëksa oleh Raja itu "Apa kënë Toh Sëlang Dirimba badan itam sangat ini? Katakan hëndak përgi mandi. Maka mandi apa macham ayer-nya." Maka jayab pëlandok itu "Ampun tuan-ku, bënär juga, patek tadi hëndak mandi; akan tètapi patek pun tiba ka-tëbing itu, patek lihat laut dëkat kampong tuan-ku ini tër-bakar. Maka ini-lah patek përgi tulong-ti. Maka sudah habis padam api itu patek pun balek kamari ini-lah sëbab jadi badan patek ini itam di-sënggau oleh api itu," Maka Raja itu mëndëngar-kan sëm-bah pëlandok itu tërpënpan-nya ia, "Hai," kata Raja itu, "sangat lah tiada patut, pada pikiran hati aku laut dimakan oleh api." Dan sëkliän orang yang bichara itu pun hairan-lah juga mëndëngar-nya. Maka kata pëlandok itu, "Macham mana pikiran tuan-ku tiada përchaya-kah akan hal patek ini?" Maka jawab Raja itu "Hai Sëlang Dirimba tiada-lah patut pada akal aku, dan tiada përnah aku mëndëngar dëri-pada zaman dahulu-dahulu-kala pun hal-ini." Dan tambahan pula kata orang yang mëm-injam bëliong itu pun tiada juga patut. Maka jawab oleh pëlandok itu "Ampun tuan-ku bëribu-ribu ampundëri kërana ini-lah sëbab mata bëliong itu tiada patut pada akal patek di-makan oleh bubuk kërana tiada përnah mën-dëngar dëri-pada zaman dahulu kala pun." Maka mëndëngar oleh Raja itu akan kata pëlandok itu, baharu-lah jatoh hukum pada orang yang mëm-injam mata bëliong itu mahu-lah dipulang-

kan atau kamu ganti dengan samacham orang itu punya juga adanya.

Alkēsah tērsēbut pula akan dēri-hal Pēlandok itu habis sudahlēpas bichara itu. Pēlandok itu pun mēmohunkan balek. Maka balek-lah ia. Maka lalulah pēlandok itu pērgi bērjalan pada suatu dusun ia hēndak mēnchari durian. Maka tēlah bērjumpa ia dēngan suatu harimau. Maka di-tēgor oleh harimau itu akan pēlandok itu, kata harimau itu “Hai-Sēlang Dirimba dēri-mana kamu tadi?” Kata jawab Pēlandok itu, “Aku ini datang dēri-pada rumah Raja lēpas nēnjatohkan hukum orang, dua orang bēr-balah-balah-kan pasal pinjam dan bēri satu mata bēliong. Maka tēlah sēlēsi-lah sudah ada-nya.” Maka habis itu chakap, bēr-kata harimau itu kapada pēlandok itu dēmikian, kata-nya, “Ada-lah tēman ini” kata harimau itu, “tidor samalam bērmimpi aku mēmakan kambing jantan itam. Maka apa-lah pikir Toh Sēlang Dirimba kērana aku ini hēndak pērgi mēndapatkan kambing itu, pakai-kah-aku ini atau tiada.” Maka sahut pēlandok itu. “Jangan kamu pērgi pada kambing itu, pērgi kamu mēndapatkan Raja Suleyman bicharakan. Neschaya Hulubalang sēkarang sēnang kērana kambing itu di-panggil oleh Raja itu.” Maka harimau itu pun sēbab mēndēngarkan pērkata-an pēlandok itu lalu ia pērgi dirumah Raja Suleyman. Maka tēlah tiba pada rumah Rajaitu di-tēgor oleh Raja itu, “Dēri-mana Hulubalang Dirimba itu?” Maka sahut Harimau itu, “Tuanku, patek ini datang dēri rumah patek kērana hēndak mēngadap duli tuanku.” Maka jawab Raja Suleyman, “Apa hajat?” Maka jawab Harimau itu, “Patek ini hēndak bēr-maalum-kan sēmbah kabawah duli sēpērti patek tidor samalam bērmimpi patek mēmakan kambing jantan itam. Maka apa-lah hukum-nya?” Maka jawab Raja itu, “Hai, aku pun tiada pērnah lagi mēmakan kambing jantan itam, Toh Hulubalang sudah pula mēmimpinya.” Maka habis itu di panggil oleh Raja Suleyman anjing disurohnya pērgi mēmanggil Sēlang Dirimba. Maka anjing itu pun pērgi-lah mēmanggil Sēlang Dirimba dicarinya hingga puas sudah tiada bērjumpa. Maka Sēlang Dirimba pada masa waktu harimau itu pērgi di-rumah Raja Suleyman itu, ia sudah pērgi mēndapat kambing jantan itam yang didalam kampung bērdēkat dēngan rumah Raja itu. Lalu ia Sēlang

Dirimba berkata kepada kambing itu. "Hai kambing itam, kamu jaga hendak dimakan oleh harimau kerana ia terkénangkan mimpinya pada aku tadi ia kata, 'Tidor aku samalam bermimpi aku memakan kambing itam. Maka apalah hukumnya mimpi aku ini ia Sélang Dirimba.' Maka aku jawab-kan aku tiada tahu pergi kamu pada Raja ia-lah yang tahu akan menghukumkan. Maka habis itu harimau itu pun pergi lah tadi ka-rumah Raja. Maka kapada pikiran kamu kambing macham mana, takut-kah atau tiada?" Maka jawab oleh kambing itu, katanya kapada pelandok itu. "Hai Sélang Dirimba apakah akhtiar aku ini kapada Toh Sélang Dirimba-lah?" Maka jawab oleh pelandok itu, "Hai kambing siap kamu suloh daun nyiur satu batang ber-lékas-lékas kerana Raja hendak tiba panggil kapada aku ini." Maka kambing itu pun mendengar kata pelandok ia pun mengambil daun nyiur lalu dibuatkannya suloh. Maka sudah itu berkata pelandok itu, "Pergi kamu dahulu kapada Rumah Raja itu didalam semak dekat rumah mendengar nanti aku panggil sekarang, datang naik ka-rumah Raja itu." Maka habis itu chakap kambing pun pergilah ia kapada dekat rumah Raja itu mendengar ia didalam semak itu. Maka kambing itu sudah pergi anjing itu pun sampailah ia pada pelandok itu serta disuruh demikian bunyinya "Hai, Sélang Dirimba, tuanku Raja Suleyman memanggil sekarang." Maka pelandok itu mendengar kata anjing itu lalu ia pergi hingga sampai pada rumah Raja itu serta disuruh oleh Raja itu, "Hai Sélang Dirimba aku panggil akan kamu ini suatu pasal, harimau datang kapada aku, ia berkhabarkan mimpinya samalam, ia kata didalam mimpi itu ia memakan kambing jantan itam. Maka kapada pikiran Toh Sélang Dirimba macham mana mimpi harimau itu?" Maka jawab oleh pelandok itu "Ampun tuanku ber-ribu-ribu sambah patek kabawah duli deripada itu lebih maalumlah kapada tuan-ku pikiran patek, lebih baik kita panggil kambing itu." Maka habis chakap pelandok itu Raja pun suruh panggil kepada anjing akan kambing. Maka kambing itu pun mendengar hukum Raja itu ia kena panggil. Maka keluar kambing itu. Maka datang anjing itu dilihat lalulah dipanggil oleh anjing itu. "Hai, Sang Kambing tuan-ku memanggil." Maka kambing pun naik-lah ka-atas rumah itu dan sulohnya di-tinggal-kan-nya di-tanah. Maka tiba-tiba duduk Raja pun periksa kapada

kambing itu. "Hai, Sang Kambing, kamu aku panggil kerana Hulubalang mengadap kepada aku ia bermimpi samalam memakan Sang Kambing. Maka apa macham pikiran Sang Kambing?" Maka jawab oleh kambing itu "Ampun tuanku bër-ribu-ribu" ampun kabawah duli, akan hal patek ini lëbeh maalum-lah kepada tuan-ku. Jikalau boleh patek mëmuhunkan sëmabah sangat-lah tiada izin kepada hati patek kerana jalan mati itu mimpi." Maka sahut Raja itu. "Hai Sang kambing itu tëläh bënär-lah sangat, akan tètapi-nya hukum kepada aku tiap-tiap mimpi mëmakan mau di-makan-kan dan tiap-tiap mimpi mëmakai mau di-pakai-kan dan tiap-tiap mimpi bër-bini mau di-nikah-kan atau lain-nya." Maka habis chakap Raja itu sudah. Maka pëlândok itu tidor ia di-pëjam-kan-nya mata-nya. Maka di-lihat oleh Raja itu akan kalakuan pëlândok itu tidor rupa. Maka di panggil oleh Raja itu akan pëlândok itu, "Hai Sëlang Dirimba?" Maka tërjaga-lah ia pëlândok itu mëndëngarkan panggilan Raja itu. Maka tiba tiba ia-pun jaga dëripada tidornya lalu disurohnya kambing itu mêngambil suloh demikian bunyi-nya; "Hai Sang Kambing përgi kamu ambil suloh lëkas." Maka përgi-lah kambing turun mêngambil sulohnya. Maka kata pëlândok itu, "Pasang api." Maka di-pasang oleh kambing itu api pada suloh, di-lihat oleh Raja itu pëlândok gadoh memintak suloh kepada kambing itu bër-kata Raja itu. "Hai Sëlang Dirimba apa nama-nya mêngkin bër-gadoh dëngan suloh ini?" Maka dijawab oleh pëlândok itu, "Tuan-ku patëk mêngantok di sini tadi, bër-mimpi patek mëmakar rumah tuan-ku, ini-lah mêngkinnya patek hëndak bakar-ti akan rumah." "Siapa bëri hukum mëmakar rumah aku?" Maka kata jawab pëlândok, "Ampun tuanku bër-ribu-ribu ampun, ada pun sëbab patek hëndak bakar ini rumah tuan-ku, kerana patek mimpi mëmakar rumah tuan-ku, ini dëngan hukum tuan-ku kerana tiap-tiap mimpi mëmakan makan-kan dan tiap-tiap mimpi mëmakai pakai-kan dan tiap-tiap bër-istri dinikahkan." Maka Raja itu mëndëngarkan kata pëlândok itu dëmikian bunyi-nya, "Hai Hari-mau, jangan kamu makan kambing itu, kerana jikalau ada mimpi yang dëmikian, apa-apa mimpi jangan-lah dipërbuat adanya kerana thalim hukum-nya." Tamat.

A Fourth Contribution to the Knowledge of the Hymenoptera of Sarawak.*

BY P. CAMERON.

For the opportunity of describing the following species I am indebted to Mr. John Hewitt, the present curator of the Sarawak Museum.

EVANIIDÆ.

Pristaulacus fasciatipennis, sp. nov.

Black, the antennal scape red; the greater part of the anterior femora, their tibiæ and tarsi dark red, the apical 2 joints of the tarsi black; the 4 posterior tarsi dark rufo-testaceous; wings clear hyaline, the median cellule except at the apex, the submedian cellules except the 1st narrowly at the base, a band at the stigma and of its width extending from it to the cubital nervure, covering the 1st transverse cubital nervure and one on the apex, fuscous violaceous; the nervures and stigma black. ♀.

Length to end of 1st abdominal segment 11 mm.

Kuching. September.

Thorax in front armed on either side above the collar with 2 stout teeth, the upper being more slender and sharper; base of mesonotum roundly incised, its sides broadly rounded. Collar longish, smooth and shining, its apex at the sides closely punctured. Midlobe of mesonotum raised, clearly separated, narrowed gradually towards the apex; stoutly transversely striated; the basal two striæ separated from the others by a space; its lateral slope is similarly striated; the apex of the mesonotum is coarsely reticulated. Scutellum in the middle stoutly transversely striated, the sides bordered by stout longi-

* See also "Descriptions of New Species of *Iphiaulax* and *Chaolita* (Braconidæ) from Sarawak, Borneo," Journ. Str. Br. Roy. Asiatic Soc. XLII. pp. 23-52

tudinal striæ. Median segment coarsely reticulated; the reticulations on the lower part of the pleuræ are longish, regular and oblique; above, the striæ form shorter, more rounded reticulations. Coxæ stoutly, irregularly striated; the hind femora are finely, closely punctured, almost striated, the claws with 4 teeth besides the apical one. Transverse median nervure interstitial or almost so, it touching the hinder edge of the transverse basal.

Apart from the differences in coloration this species differs from the other Sarawak species—*P. erythrocephalus* Cam. in the pronotum being toothed. It belongs to *Deraiodontus* Bradley (which, however, appears to be identical with *Pristaulacus* Kieff. *sensu str.*) except that it has 4, instead of 2 teeth on the pronotum.

BRACONIDÆ.

BRACONINÆ.

Iphiaulax Hewittii, sp. nov.

Luteous; the antennæ, a large mark occupying the front, except on the sides below and extending above to the hinder ocelli where it is roundly narrowed, the base of mesonotum, the centre and sides of median segment, the abdomen and the hinder legs, black; the ventral surface white, with large black marks on the sides; wings to the transverse basal and median nervures yellowish hyaline, fuscous beyond; the stigma black, obscure testaceous behind. ♀

Length 8 mm.; terebra 6 mm.

Kuching. September.

Face paler, more yellowish than the rest of the head; rugosely punctured; sparsely covered with long fuscous hair. Apex of mandibles black. Palpi pale testaceous, covered with pale hair. Apex of mesonotum flat. Median segment covered with longish white pubescence. First abdominal segment broad, as long as the 2nd; smooth, its centre near the apex irregularly, stoutly striated; the lateral depressions broad, smooth. The area on the 2nd segment is large, smooth, tri-

angular, longer than its width at the base; its apical keel short; the lateral basal areæ are clearly defined, smooth, triangular; except on the areæ and the apex the segment is irregularly, closely striated; the 3rd segment is irregularly punctured on either side of the middle, the smooth central part being triangular. Sutureform articulation deep, closely crenulated; there is a narrow obscurely crenulated furrow on the apex of the 3rd segment and an obscure indication of one on the apex of the 4th. Hypopygium black in the centre, the sides pale.

A species closely allied to *I. thepsis* Cam., with which it agrees in colouration, except that the latter has not the head and base of thorax marked with black; otherwise *thepsis* is easily known by the very much smaller plate on the base of the 2nd abdominal segment—*I. portius* Cam. is similarly coloured, but is much larger; the area on 2nd segment is stoutly bordered by oblique striæ, the 3rd is closely striated throughout and the yellow-hyaline extends to the recurrent nervure.

Iphiaulax sadongensis, sp. nov.

Luteous, the antennæ, front, vertex, occiput and outer orbits, black, the wings to the lower half of the transverse basal nervure and to shortly beyond the transverse median, yellowish-hyaline, the costa and nervures reddish-luteous in the yellow basal part; the rest of the wings dark fuscous; the basal half of the stigma reddish luteous; the usual cloud in the 1st cubital cellule yellowish-hyaline. There is a small, pyriform mark on the sides of the front at the top of, and touching the eyes; the centre of the 1st abdominal segment and the 2nd and 3rd are strongly, closely longitudinally striated; the 1st with a stout keel down the middle; there is no defined area on the base of the 2nd segment, beyond the centre being more strongly striated. ♀

Length 13 mm.; terebra 5 mm.

Sadong. August.

Abdomen broad, ovate, as long as the thorax and wider than it. The face and oral region are pale yellowish testace-

ous; they are covered with longish pale hair; in the middle of the face is a deep furrow of uniform width; the face is smooth, flat. Median segment thickly covered with long fulvous hair. Basal abdominal furrows broad, deep, stoutly crenulated; the 1st is broad, deep; the lateral borders smooth there are deep, smooth furrows on the apices of the 3rd, 4th and 5th segments; the oblique furrows on the base of the 2nd are deep. The sides of the segments are densely covered with fulvous pubescence. Wings very large, wide; the transverse median nervure is not quite interstitial. The hind tarsi are black except at the extreme base. There is a distinct transverse furrow at the clypeus. Palpi yellowish.

This species comes nearest to *I. xanthopsis* Cam., from Ceylon, both having black heads; it is larger and stouter; the 2 may be separated thus:

A broad yellow line on the upper inner orbits, extending from the ocelli to the antennæ; the furrow on the top of the face not reaching to the middle ... *Xanthopsis*.

Only a yellow mark on the inner upper orbits; the furrow on the face reaching to the clypeus ... *Sadongensis*.

Iphiaulax curvinervis, sp. nov.

Black, the antennal scape, head, thorax and 4 front legs red; the posterior coxæ, trochanters and femora black, tinged with brown; palpi pale testaceous, covered with white pubescence; wings highly iridescent, hyaline, the base slightly, but distinctly infuscated, the costa, stigma and nervures pale fuscous; the transverse median nervure sharply, obliquely sloped in a line with the transverse median; the prædiscoïdal nervure roundly curved towards the cubitus, the discoïdal cellule being therefore narrowed at the apex. The basal 5 abdominal segments are strongly, closely longitudinally striated; the striation on the 1st segment is sparser and more irregular; in the centre of the apical part is a stout longitudinal keel, which bifurcates at the base; the segment is of equal width throughout and is distinctly longer than the second. The area on the 2nd segment is stoutly striated, becomes gradually narrowed and extends to the apex of the segment. Suturiform articulation

narrow, crenulated; there is a curved crenulated furrow on the base of the 4th and 5th segments, and distinct transverse ones on the apices of the 3rd, 4th and 5th; the 6th is depressed at the base and is finely closely, striated there. The 3rd segment is suffused with rufous in the middle. The hind coxæ are longer than usual; these are 3 times longer than wide. The pubescence on the legs (especially the hinder) is long and dense. ♂.

Length 8 mm.

Hab. Kuching.

This species is distinguished by the oblique transverse median nervure and by the præbrachial nervure being roundly curved at the prædiscoidal cellule towards the cubitus. Otherwise it is not unlike *I ezerias* Cam.

Iphiaulax imaus, sp. nov.

Black, the head, pro- and mesothorax and 4 anterior legs red; the wings uniformly dark fuscous, the costa, nervures and stigma black; the basal 5 segments of the abdomen closely, uniformly longitudinally striated; the plate on the 2nd segment smooth and shining, the basal part broader than long, its apex obliquely narrowed; the apical continuation extends beyond the middle of the segment and becomes gradually narrowed to a sharp point; the suturiform articulation is rufous in the middle. ♀.

Length 9 mm.; terebra 7 mm.

Kuching. December, 18th.

Head smooth, the face sparsely covered with long white hair; the head is cubital; the temples nearly as long as the upper part of the eyes; they are straight, not narrowed, with the hinder part rounded. Frontal furrow narrow, deep, extending from the ocelli to the antennæ. Antennal scape with a projection—broad at the base, narrowed towards the apex—on the apex below and extending close to the apex of the 2nd joint. Apex of mesonotum depressed, flat in the middle; its apex is bordered by a smooth, narrow transverse keel; behind which is a crenulated one. The base of

the metapleuræ and the metanotum in the centre at the base are red; the metanotum covered sparsely with long white hair; the metapleural furrow is wide and deep. The basal half of the central part of the 1st abdominal segment is smooth and shining, and there is a smooth line down the centre of the apical part, this line being aciculated towards the apex. Sutureform articulation deep, closely crenulated; there is no furrow on the apex of the 2nd segment, or on the 3rd; there is a narrow, distinct, crenulated furrow on the base of the 4th. Ventral segments white, with large black marks on the sides. The abdomen is as long as the head and thorax united and is wider than the latter. Palpi black, covered with white hair. Legs thickly covered with short, white pubescence; the middle coxæ are infuscated before and behind.

Iphiaulax triornatus, sp. nov.

Rufo-testaceous, the antennæ, 3 large marks on the mesonotum, the apical 2 segments of the abdomen, and the hind legs, black; wings hyaline, the costa and stigma black, the nervures paler, the base of the stigma whitish testaceous. ♀.

Length 7 mm.; terebra 3 mm.

Kuching.

Abdomen broad, ovate, as long as the thorax; the area on 2nd segment small, triangular and with a smooth keel twice its length. The central area of the 1st segment is smooth in the middle, the sides reticulated; the lateral furrows wide, irregularly transversely striated in the middle. The 2nd to 4th segments are longitudinally, closely rugose; the sutureform articulation crenulated; there is a similar furrow on the base of the 4th and a narrower one on the 5th; there are narrower crenulated furrows on the apices of the 4th and 5th. Temples long, not narrowed behind, the hinder edges rounded. Face somewhat strongly but not closely punctured; there is a triangular depression over the clypeus. Malar furrow distinct, deep. Hind legs stouter than usual; the femora on the basal half above and a ring on the base of the tibiæ testaceous; the tarsi are shorter than the tibiæ; thick, the metatarsus as long as the following two joints united. The black apical

segment of the abdomen is narrowly edged with white at the apex.

Iphiaulax alboornatus, sp. nov.

Rufo-testaceous, the flagellum of antennæ black; the 4th and 5th segments of the abdomen broadly black; the 6th and the sides and ventral surface of the 7th white; the head paler coloured than the thorax; wings hyaline, the basal half suffused with fulvous; the basal nervures testaceous, the apical black; the parastigma and stigma black, the base of the latter testaceous. ♀.

Length 7 mm., terebra 4 mm.

Kuching. March.

Basal 5 segments of abdomen closely rugosely striated, the striæ becoming weaker towards the apex; area on 2nd segment smooth, triangular, not quite so long as it is wide at the base; the 1st segment is wider at the apex than it is long; the lateral furrows are transversely striated. Suturiform articulation wide, crenulated; it is the only transverse furrow. The abdomen is elongate oval and is slightly longer than the head and thorax united. Head cubital, the temples broadly rounded behind, densely covered with short pale pubescence. Face closely, finely punctured, a wide, deep, short furrow in the centre of the top. Front with a distinct furrow down the centre. Third abscissa of the radius as long as the basal two united; recurrent nervure not interstitial; there is a minute cloud below the parastigma. Parapsidal furrows shallow. The edges of the lobes of the mesonotum are paler than the centre.

EXOTHECINÆ.

Spinaria Westwoodi, sp. nov.

Rufo-testaceous, the back of the abdomen darker coloured, the flagellum of the antennæ black, the hinder tarsi black and thickly covered with black hair; wings fuscous, the anterior to the transverse basal nervure yellowish hyaline; the posterior with the basal half yellow-hyaline. ♀.

Length 8 mm.

Kuching. June.

Head, pro- and mesothorax smooth; the metanotum sparsely punctured, all the abdominal segments closely, strongly longitudinally striated. The spine on the pronotum is stout, long and curved. Near the apex of the propleuræ are 2 stout, curved keels; in front of them 2 short ones on the lower side; there are 3 stout keels in front of the spine on the pronotum. Scutellar depression large, with 2 keels. Base of metanotum depressed and with a keel down its centre; down the middle, extending from close of the base to the apex, is a longitudinal keel; bordering it on the apical half is, on either side, a roundly curved keel, uniting these with the central; below the middle, is an oblique curved one, from the outer edge of which runs upwards an oblique one; the sides are stoutly keeled, the keel dilated into a blunt tooth below the middle; from these teeth 2 keels run to the inner keel, forming an area, open at the lower innerside, below these are 2 longitudinal keels, forming a closed area, twice longer than wide. Pleural furrow shallow, smooth. The central keel on the apex of the 3rd abdominal segment becomes thickened into a blunt tooth; there is a similar projection on the middle of the 4th, but much larger, and it commences near the base of the segment; the sides of the 3rd segment project at the apex into a stout tooth, narrowed towards the apex; a similar, but longer and stouter tooth, is on the sides of the 4th; the last segment ends in a longish curved spine. The furrows are deep and stoutly striated; the basal slope of the 1st segment is smooth; in the middle are 2 keels, and the sides are also keeled. The median segment, breast and legs are densely covered with fulvous pubescence. The back of the abdomen may be infuscated.

Allied to *S. curvispina* Cam. and *S. dimidiata*, West. Both of these species have the abdomen for the greater part black. The species is a *Spinaria* as limited by Enderlein (Stett. Ent. Zeits., 1905, p. 229), *Spinaria* being now limited to the species with a spine on prothorax.

SPATHIINÆ.

Habnoba petiolata, Cam.

This species (described Journ. Straits Branch Royal As.

Jour. Straits Branch

Soc. 1905, p. 107) has been sent by Mr. Hewitt from Kuching. It is probably variable as regards the colouration of the legs and thorax and as regards the amount of red they bear. The prothorax in Mr. Hewitt's example is entirely red; the middle lobe of the mesonotum is largely suffused with rufous, the fore legs, except the tarsi, are rufous testaceous, the coxæ being of a brighter tint than the rest; the middle legs at the base are brownish, the tibiæ being lighter coloured than the femora and the tarsi, except for the white basal band, are fuscous. The palpi, it may be added, are long, the maxillary reaching to the base of the metanotum; the 4 anterior femora are dilated at the apex, the fore pair more distinctly than the middle.

DORYCTINÆ.

Neotrimerus nigrobalteatus, sp. nov.

Reddish testaceous, the sides of the basal two segments of the abdomen and the 3rd and following segments of the abdomen greyish green, the antennæ, an oblique mark on the sides of the 2nd abdominal segment at the area, a transverse one on the side of the 3rd and transverse ones across the 4th to 6th extending close to the sides, black; legs coloured like the thorax, the hinder tarsi blackish; the spines on the hinder coxæ pale yellow; wings to the transverse median nervure fulvous, suffused with fuscous, the rest dark fuscous, the stigma and nervures black.

Length 11-12; terebra 4 mm.

Kuching. November.

Head, pleuræ and metanotum densely covered with longish white pubescence; the mesonotum and scutellum smooth shining, glabrous; the legs, except the tarsi, are densely covered with long white hair; the pubescence on the tarsi is shorter and stiffer; the apices of the joints are spinose. Face rugosely punctured, its centre raised, narrowed below; the clypeus is distinctly punctured. Except on the pleuræ behind, the prothorax is strongly, closely punctured, the pronotum more strongly than the pleuræ, which, below the suture, are irregularly striated. The oblique suture, on the mesopleuræ and that over

the sternum are crenulated. Metanotum closely reticulated, a keel down its centre; the metapleuræ punctured at the base, irregularly reticulated elsewhere. The basal 4 segments of the abdomen are closely longitudinally striated, the striæ becoming gradually weaker; the base of the 5th segment is weakly punctured; the apical two are smooth and shining. The basal tooth on the hind coxæ is long, curved; and its apex reaches to the end the coxæ; the lower one is much smaller, hardly one fourth of the length of the upper. The 2nd cubital cellule is clearly longer than wide, its apex being not much more than half its length on the posterior side; the 2nd transverse cubital nervure is about the length of the 1st abscissa of the radius; it is shorter than the 1st, the 2nd cellule being thus narrower at the apex than at the base.

There are 5 short, stout spines on the innerside of the fore tibiæ; the abdomen is broader than the thorax; it is longish oval and is as long as the head and thorax united; the ocelli are in a black spot; a keel runs down from them to the antennæ; the antennæ are filiform, much longer than the body. The longitudinal nervure in the hind wings is roundly curved.

AGATHINÆ.

Disophrys tinctipennis, sp. nov.

Luteous, the flagellum and the hinder tarsi black; wings fuscous, the base to the transverse median and to the top of the transverse basal yellowish hyaline, the hinder fuscous, yellowish hyaline at the base. ♂.

Length 8 mm.

Kuching. September.

Flagellum of antennæ thickly covered with black, the scape and thorax with fulvous pubescence. Face, clypeus and thorax distinctly, moderately closely punctured. The keel running from the outer ocelli to the antennæ is stout; in the centre is a narrower keel. Middle lobe of mesonotum separated; in its middle, on the basal slope, is a stout keel, which ends in 2 fine ones. Mesopleuræ furrow irregularly crenulated. Scutellar depression large, with 3 stout keels in the middle;

the apex of scutellum bordered by a stout keel; the scutellum is more strongly punctured than the mesonotum. Post-scutellum stoutly keeled laterally, the united keels produced behind. Areola longer than it is wide at the apex, which is transverse, the base is narrowed obliquely to a sharp point; this is bordered at the base by a triangular area, the apex being shortly beyond the middle of the areola; a keel runs from its base to the top of the apical slope which is bordered by a stout keel; the areola thus formed is four-angled, the base being long and sharp-pointed; the spiracular area is large; on the apical slope is a large central with an irregular keel in its middle and a smaller square area. Below the middle of the mesopleuræ, on the apical half, is an oblique furrow, which encloses with the lower wider crenulated one a triangular area. The keel bordering the sides of the metanotum is twice roundly dilated at the base, the basal being the longer, below these at the apex is a small and a large bluntly rounded tooth. Abdomen smooth; the basal segment is more than twice longer than it is wide at the apex, it is as long as the following 2 segments united. The malar space is half the length of the eyes. Areolet narrowed in front, the nervures touching there; the outer one is obliquely sloped towards the cubitus, the lower, and much smaller part, is sloped towards the base of the cellule.

Cremnops borneana, sp. nov.

Luteous, a broad band across the ocelli, the antennæ, apex of the hind tibiæ and the hind tarsi, black; wings fuscous; the base of the stigma and the nervure yellow; the base to the transverse median nervure and to near the lower part of the transverse basal yellowish hyaline; a hyaline cloud fills the 1st cubital cellule and extends across to the base of the anal nervure. ♀.

Length 7 mm.; terebra 4 mm.

Kuching. October.

Head and thorax closely covered with short white pubescence. Palpi coloured like the head. Malar space as long as the eyes. Thorax closely covered with short pale pubescence;

mesonotum with a shallow furrow on the basal slope. Areola Λ -shaped, pointed to the base of the metanotum by a Λ -shaped furrow; it bears 3 stout, transverse keels, the basal being less distinct than the others; from it stout transverse keels run to the outer edge of the metanotum, the lower ones going beyond the spiracles. Areolet square; the recurrent nervure is dilated backwards at its junction with the cubitus; the transverse median nervure is received shortly beyond the transverse basal. The frontal depression is bordered outwardly by a stout, curved rounded keel.

ICHNEUMONIDÆ.

Pimplinae.

Epirhyssa tuberculata, sp. nov.

Black, the basal segments of the abdomen tinged with brown; the inner orbits opposite the eyes broadly, the face, clypeus, the outer orbits from near the top of the eyes broadly, a broad, oblique mark on the sides of the pronotum in front, base of tegulæ, a mark on the scutellar keels, a mark, about the same size, on the sides of the scutellum at the base, 2 large marks on the median segment, broadly dilated inwardly at the base of the metanotum, where they are separated by a narrow black line, proceeding downwards along the outerside of the spiracles and having, immediately below, on the apex of the metapleuræ, a smaller mark, longer than wide and dilated above the tubercles, a large mark immediately below these, reaching the sternum at the base and having the lower outer edge bi- if not tridentate; a minute line on the apex of the 1st abdominal segment, 2 large transverse marks near the apex of the 5th, a small, somewhat heart-shaped, mark shortly behind the middle of the 6th in the centre, a much larger mark, twice longer than wide, and slightly narrowed towards the apex, the anterior legs, except the tarsi, in front, a large, somewhat pyriform, mark on the outerside of the middle coxæ, a broad stripe down the middle of the hinder coxæ, the apex of the middle femora below; the posterior almost entirely below and the middle tibiæ behind, bright sulphur yellow. Wings fulvo-hyaline, the

apex of the anterior (especially the radial cellule) fuscous violaceous, the nervures and stigma black. ♂

Length 28 mm.

Kuching.

Face closely punctured, thickly covered with short white pubescence. Clypeus smooth, broadly depressed in the middle, broadly bilobate. Labrum bilobate, the lobes more widely separated than those of the clypeus, darker coloured and more oblique. The striation on the mesonotum is coarse; on the apex in the middle it is closer and more rugose, more reticulated. Scutellum finely, irregularly transversely striated; the rest of the thorax and the abdomen is smooth and shining. The basal abscissa of the radius is straight and oblique, the apical is broadly roundly curved towards the costa; the recurrent nervure is received beyond the transverse cubital at a slightly greater distance than the length of the latter; the transverse median nervure is received shortly beyond the latter; the transverse median nervure in the hind wings is broken near the top. Antennæ slightly serrate towards the apex; the scape is yellow below. The hind tibiæ are brownish above, yellowish below. Mandibles black, shortly, bluntly bidentate. Palpi yellow. Temples short, rounded. The tubercles are prominent; the lower part of the metapleuræ project into prominent tubercles, longer than wide, somewhat pyriform, dilated posteriorly above. The 1st segment of the abdomen is long, narrow, about one fourth longer than the 2nd. The disco-cubital nervure is only indistinctly broken. The occiput is almost transverse.

Taking this species as a typical *Epirhyssa*, the latter genus may be separated from *Rhyssa* thus:

Fore wings with an areolet; the 1st abdominal segment shorter than the 2nd *Rhyssa*

Fore wings without an areolet, the 1st abdominal segment clearly longer than the 2nd. *Epirhyssa* Cr.

The agreement with them otherwise is very close. In *Epirhyssa spilopectera* Cam., from Borneo, the 1st abdominal segment is hardly longer than the 2nd in the ♀.

Xanthopimpla lissonota, sp. nov.

Luteous, the abdomen darker coloured, the antennæ

brownish, black above; the ocellar region, 3 marks on the mesonotum, the central irregular, broader than long, the lateral larger, conical, twice longer than broad, almost transverse at the base, rounded and narrowed at the apex, 2 marks on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, and 7th abdominal segments—the 4 middle marks larger, broader than long, the 1st and 4th smaller rounded—and the base of the hinder tibiæ narrowly, black; wings hyaline, the apex slightly, narrowly, smoky, the ovipositor clearly longer than the hinder tarsi. ♀.

Length 12 mm.; terebra 4 mm.

Kuching.

Areola 4-angled, narrow; the tooth bearing area oblique, triangular, transverse, sharply pointed on the innerside; the basal lateral area narrowed on the innerside; the outer keel roundly curved outwardly. Face flat, closely punctured; the clypeus gradually, roundly narrowed to a sharp point. Areolet 4-angled, shortly but distinctly appendiculated; the recurrent nervure is received shortly beyond the middle. Basal two segment of abdomen smooth, shining, impunctate; the others closely punctured; the transverse furrows narrow, shallow, crenulated. First abdominal segment twice longer than its width at the base; the 2nd square, the others broader than long. Front, vertex and entire thorax smooth, shining, impunctate. Face longer than broad; the clypeal fovea deep. Scutellum roundly convex.

Belongs to Krieger's Group. I. (Berich. d. Naturf. Gess. zu Leipzig, 1898, p. 92). It is allied to *punctata* Fab. *Sec.* Krieger, but, inter alia, wants the spots on metanotum.

Xanthopimpla bimaculata, sp. nov.

Luteous, the head and thorax smooth, impunctate, the mesonotum with 2 large conical spots; the front and vertex broadly in the centre, the occiput with a much broader mark a small mark, wider than long, on the sides of the metanotum, and marks on the 7 basal segments of the abdomen, black; the areola large, 6-angled, longer than wide; wings hyaline, the nervures and stigma black; the ovipositor shorter than the hind tarsi. ♀ and ♂.

Length 12 mm.; terebra nearly 3 mm.

Kuching. February.

Tooth-bearing area 4-angled, of equal width throughout. The black, paler below. Face slightly longer than wide, distinctly, closely punctured. Parapsidal furrows indicated only at the base. The 1st abdominal segment longer than it is wide at the apex; the middle segments are more strongly and closely punctured than the basal or apical. Areolet 4-angled; appendiculated, the recurrent nervure received in the middle.

Belongs to Krieger's Group E. (*l. c.* p. 81.) characteristic are the 2 marks on the mesonotum, instead of the usual 3. The ♂ is similarly marked, but with 8 pairs of black marks on the abdomen.

CRYPTINÆ.

Polyaenus spiniferus, sp. nov.

Black, face, clypeus, mandibles except the teeth, palpi the orbits narrowly, except near the top on the outside, the line widest at the vertex, a line on the apical half of the pronotum, narrowed in front, tegulæ, scutellum, a broad line—broadest on the sides—on the sides and round the top of the metanotum, covering the spines, the spines, tubercles, a large oblique mark, twice longer than wide, near the middle of the mesopleuræ, commencing at the base and reaching to the base of the apical third, a curved mark below the hind wings, a large mark on the centre of the metapleuræ, broad and rounded at the base, gradually roundly narrowed towards the apex, a broad line, dilated backwards laterally, on the apex of the 1st abdominal segment, lines covering slightly more than the apical third of the 2nd segment, a slightly narrower one on the 3rd and the other segments, except narrowly at the base, yellow; the ventral segments are for the greater part yellow. Four front legs pale fulvous, their coxæ and trochanters yellow; the hind coxæ yellow, broadly black round the outside and along the top of the apex, the trochanters yellow, broadly marked with black above, the femora rufo-fulvous, black at the apex; the tibiæ and tarsi yellow, the former with the base narrowly and the apex more broadly black. The antennæ

have the 5th to the 20th joint white, spotted with black above. Wings hyaline, the nervures and stigma black. ♀.

Length 11 mm.; terebra 2 mm.

Kuching. December and March.

Face strongly, the clypeus more weakly punctured. Front and vertex smooth and shining; the frontal spines are stout, about twice longer than they are thick at the base. Mesonotum rugosely punctured, shining; the parapsidal furrows are shallow, crenulated. Scutellum flat, sparsely punctured, except at the apex; the post-scutellum smooth, shining. The metanotum behind the keel is transversely striated-punctured; the rest coarsely, closely reticulated; the spines are about twice longer than they are wide at the base; their apex is rounded. Pleuræ closely strongly punctured; the lower half of the propleuræ strongly, closely striated; the apex of the mesopleuræ is irregularly striated. Scutellum flat. Metanotum with one transverse keel, and with a closed area, longer than wide, in the middle at the base. Temples very short, almost obsolete at the top behind the eyes. Malar space distinct, half the length of the antennal scape. Transverse median nervure interstitial; the recurrent nervure is received near the apex of the areolet. Transverse median nervure in hind wings broken shortly below the middle. Tubercles small. Post-petiole widely dilated; the base of the petiole wider than the height of the sides.

The ♂ is similarly coloured, except that the marks on the pleuræ are smaller; the antennæ are much longer than the body, the post-petiole is narrower, longer compared with its width; the antennæ are not serrate and are broadly white in the middle.

This species does not appear to differ much in generic characters from the neotropical species of *Polyænus*; the only differences appear to be that in the American the transverse median nervure is not interstitial, but received behind the transverse basal; that the temples are longer, and distinctly obliquely narrowed, that the scutellum is not so flat, that there is no distinct area at the base of the metanotum, and that the abdominal petiole is longer, narrower and not nearly so much widened at the apex.

Tosquinet, it may be added, has described a species *P. cingulatus* which he refers to *Polyænus* from New Guinea. (cf. Mem. de la Soc. Ent. de Belg. X. 45). *Polyænus* may be described as a *Skeatia* with 2 spines placed side by side on the front and with the parapsidal furrows less distinct.

SPHEGIDÆ.

Sphex (Isodontia) Hewitti, sp. nov.

Black, the apex of the 2nd abdominal segment narrowly, the apical half of the 3rd and the whole of the following abdominal segments, the face, clypeus, lower inner orbits, and tubercles covered with silvery pubescence; the hair on the head long, dense, fuscous, it is longer on the vertex and on the outer orbits below, than else where; the hair on the mesonotum is short, dense and fuscous; it is sparser and shorter on the scutellum and as dense and longer on the median segment. Basal segments of abdomen bare, the apical densely covered with bright fulvous pubescence. Wings almost hyaline, highly iridescent, the radial cellule and a brown band (extending to the 2nd recurrent nervure) round the apex fuscous tinged with violaceous. ♂.

Length 28 mm.

Kuching. March.

Eyes slightly, but distinctly converging at the top. The posterior ocelli, on the outer side, are united to the anterior by a narrow furrow, from the anterior a narrow one runs down to the antennæ. The vertex and upper part of the front one finely, but not closely, punctured. Clypeus broadly, roundly, uniformly, convex; its apex almost transverse; there is a minute depression at the apex, shallow and hid by the pubescence. Mandibles bidentate, the teeth large, diverging, the lower longer and sharper than the upper. Pronotum placed below the level of the mesonotum and clearly separated from it; its apex broadly depressed, obliquely depressed towards the mesonotum. Mesonotum somewhat strongly, but not deeply punctured; the scutellum is a strongly punctured and has a narrow smooth line down the middle. Post-scutel-

lum rounded, clearly separated, not furrowed or tuberculate in the middle. Metanotum closely, distinctly and deeply punctured, the punctures appearing to form reticulations in places; there is an oval fovea in the centre near the end of the upper part; the apical slope in the centre above projects, the projection being broader than long; the part below it is slightly depressed; the spiracles are bordered behind by a deep, curved furrow; the sides of the apex of the metanotum are bordered by a deep, curved, crenulated furrow. Abdominal petiole nearly twice the length of the hinder coxæ, curved, irregularly punctured above, on either side of a shallow longitudinal furrow. The 3rd joint of the antennæ is slightly longer than the basal two-joints united; the 4th is about one fourth shorter than it; the latter is shorter than the 5th. The 1st and 2nd transverse cubital nervures are obliquely sloped, parallel; the 2nd cubital cellule is clearly longer than wide; the 3rd cubital cellule is much narrowed in front, being there not much longer than the space bounded by the 2nd transverse cubital and the 2nd recurrent nervures; the 1st recurrent nervure is received about half the length of the third abscissa of the radius from the 2nd transverse cubital, the 2nd about its length from it. The transverse median nervure is not quite interstitial; the neuriation being very similar to that of *S. umbrosus*, cf. Kohl, Ann. K.K. Natur. Hofmus. V. Taf. VIII. f. 10. Claws bidentate, the basal slightly longer and thinner than the apical. The labrum is broadly rounded, neither toothed nor keeled. The 3rd to 5th ventral segments are roundly incised, the incision on the 5th being deeper than on the others; the last ends in a sharp point and is covered with long fulvous hair. The abdominal petiole is shorter distinctly than the hinder tibiæ, being almost of the length of the hinder metatarsus.

Should be readily recognized by the red apical segments of the abdomen from the known Indian and Malay species. In this respect it agrees with *S. confrater* Kohl from New Britain with which it cannot well be confounded. *Sphex Franzi* Cam. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., April 1902, 246 from Borneo has the abdomen ferruginous, except the petiole and the wings are fuscous violaceous.

POMPILIDÆ.

Salius Ridleyi, sp. nov.

Claws with 1 tooth. Black, the abdomen with purple reflections; the 2nd and following joints of the hind tarsi, except at the apex, testaceous; wings blackish; fuscous-hyaline, slightly tinged with yellow, between the transverse median and the transverse basal and the 2nd transverse cubital and the 2nd recurrent nervures; the hind wings blackish at the base, the rest fuscous hyaline, tinged with yellow. ♂.

Length 21 mm.

Matang.

Front and vertex sparsely, the outer orbits densely covered with long black hair; the lower two-thirds of the inner orbits lined with obscure testaceous. Clypeus minutely shagreened, and with some scattered punctures; bare, the apex broadly rounded. Labrum large, shagreened; its apex rounded. Palpi black, bare, the apical joints covered with a pale pile. Thorax velvety, the prothorax and the median segment covered with long black hair; the sides of pronotum broadly rounded, not projecting. Post-scutellum prominent, clearly separated, tuberculate, the base with a straight oblique slope; its apical slope is shorter and steeper. The striation on the metanotum is coarse; the lateral tubercles are very prominent. Metapleuræ finely, closely, obliquely striated. Tibiæ sparsely, the tarsi more thickly spinose; the spines short; the long spur of the hind tibiæ is thickly covered with black hair at the base; it is about one third of the length of the metatarsus—as long as the 2nd joint. The 2nd transverse median nervure is dilated in the middle, where the recurrent leaves it, the latter being also dilated (but not so strongly) at the base; in the hind wings the transverse anal nervure is received beyond the cubital.

Comes near to *S. fulgidipennis* Sans. and *S. iridipennis* Smith. The colour of the middle joints of the hind tarsi may be clear yellow, as it is on the 2nd joint of one leg, *i.e.* the testaceous colour of the other joints may be owing to discolouration. The coloured tarsal joints and the testaceous (yellow?) line on the inner orbits are probably characteristic.

VESPIDÆ.

Vespa annulata, Smith.

This form has been taken by Mr. Hewitt at Santabong Matang (December) and Kuching (January). In the recently published Monograph of the genus *Vespa* by the Viscount du Buysson (Ann. Soc. Ent. de France, LXX, III, (1904) p. 542), *annulata* is considered to be a variety of *bellicosa* Smith. I am not sure but that when the ♂ has been discovered, it will be proved to be a good species.

If not a distinct species it certainly forms a well-marked race of *bellicosa*.

Vespa bellicosa (type) has been taken by Mr. Hewitt at Pulo Burong.

Ichnogaster clypealis, sp. nov.

Black; the clypeus, except for a black, broad line, of equal width, transverse at the apex, about twice wider than long, on the upper two-thirds, a line on the base of the pronotum, one round its apex, a somewhat semicircular mark on either side of the base of the scutellum, 2 longer, almost united marks on the post-scutellum, the apex of the metanotum, the mark divided by the central furrow, the sides largely, roundly dilated, backwards and forwards; a large conical mark (the narrowed end below) on the top of the mesopleuræ, its apex bordered by the furrow, a large curved mark, roundly narrowed above, straight and oblique below, an irregular conical mark on the metapleuræ the upper part dilated at the base, a line, 4 times longer than wide, on the sides of the node of the petiole, a mark narrowed to a sharp point on the sides of the 2nd segment at the base, a large, transverse conical mark on the sides, the ends rounded, the narrow end on the innerside, a longish curved mark, narrowed at the base on the sides of the 2nd ventral segment and a shorter, broader one, on the sides of the 3rd yellow; the yellow on the abdomen being paler than it is on the head and thorax. Four front legs yellow, largely marked with brown above, the middle more largely than the anterior, their tarsi are for the greater part brown; the hind legs fuscous, suffused with yellow, their coxæ

yellow above. Wings hyaline, the nervures and stigma black; the 4th abscissa of the radius distinctly longer than the 3rd ♀.

Length 13 mm.

Bidi, December. Kuching, October (Shelford).

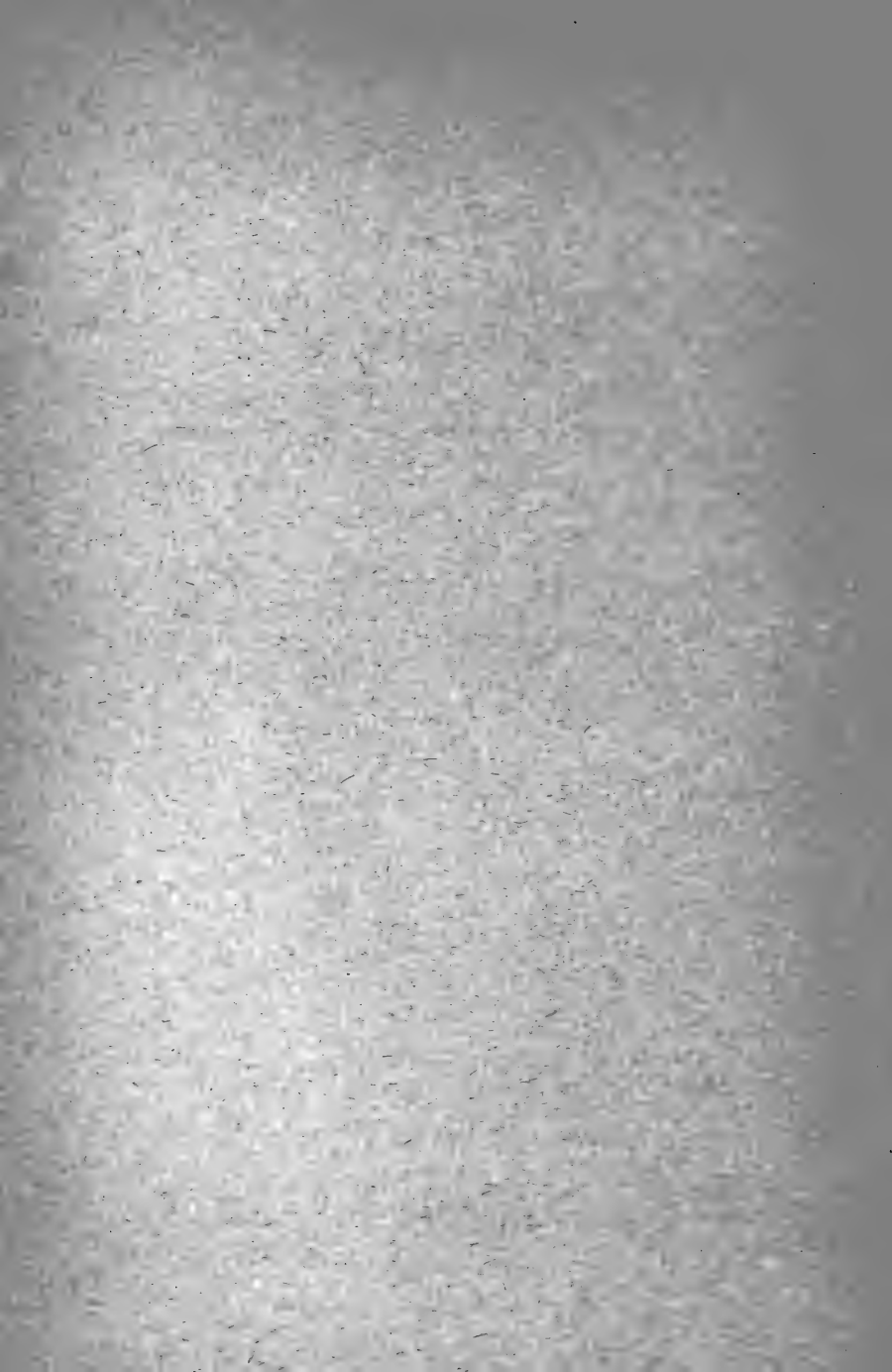
Flagellum of antennæ fuscous below. Pubescence on the front and eye incision pale golden. Apex of mesonotum finely closely, longitudinally striated; the basal half of metanotum, on either side of the furrow, more strongly, obliquely striated. Pleural furrows weakly crenulated. Abdominal petiole as in *I. nigrifrons*. The 2nd and 3rd transverse cubital nervures are straight and parallel.

Allied to *I. nigrifrons* and *I. nigricans*. These 3 species may be separated thus:—

a. Clypeus yellow, with a broad black mark on the top, the yellow marks on the pleurae large ... *Clypealis*.

b. Clypeus black, the marks on the pleurae small. Pleurae black, mesonotum and abdomen immaculate, metanotum longitudinally striated ... *Nigricans*, Cam.

Pleurae for the greater part rufous, mesonotum and abdomen maculate with yellow, metanotum transversely striated ... *Nigrifrons*, Sm.



Dyak Ceremonies in Pregnancy and Childbirth.

BY REV. WILLIAM HOWELL.

As soon as a woman is enceinte, restrictions come into force. These restrictions are binding on the husband as well as the wife. It is forbidden them to cut off creepers that hang over the water or over the road, lest the mother would suffer from haemorrhage after delivery. It is forbidden to dam a stream, to plait the rattan for fixing the adze, to make the broad plaiting for the hilt of a parang, to set up a dam for the fish-trap (*bubu*) and to drive a nail into a board lest the woman should have difficulty in the delivery. It is forbidden to pour out oil, lest the child should suffer from (*tuli*) inflammation of the ears; to fix the *parang* in its hilt lest the child be deaf: to break an egg, lest the child be blind; to plant a banana plant lest the head of the child be large; to burn the wood of the ficus to warm oneself, lest the child be dumb; to kill any animal lest the child be deformed and the nose bleed; to scrape smooth the shell of a coconut, lest the child's hair should not grow; to bring a fresh-water turtle into the room, lest the child should not be born; to dye anything black, lest the child be black.

As for the woman, if she goes anywhere she must return by the same way that she went so that the child should not know how it is to be delivered. It is further forbidden to eat anything in a mosquito curtain, lest the child should be still-born; to carry stones lest the child should be paralysed; to conceal anything, lest the delivery be difficult; to cast stones into the water, lest the child be not delivered and the mother die; to bend into a circle any piece of wood, else the child will not prosper; to hang a scar lest the child should cry the whole day and night.

There are several other restrictions of a minor character which are not worth mentioning. But it is interesting to

notice that in the case of nearly all these restrictions there are ways in which the above limitations may be circumvented and no evil effects follow. For example, though a man may not kill an animal yet if he does kill anything and runs away immediately then returns a few minutes afterwards and make some remarks aloud of this nature, "I wonder who killed this animal?" he has nothing to fear. A nail may not be driven into a board, but if a man drives a nail in gently a little way and then pulls it out again, he may drive the nail in all the way, and no law is broken.

The whole period of a woman's pregnancy is passed in the deepest anxiety and fear lest the *antus* (spirits) may assault her and her innocent babe. An ill dream or a small accident such as a fall is considered a portent signifying imminent danger to the child or perhaps it may be a portent signifying coming danger during her delivery, and therefore a sacrifice of a fowl must invariably be made to propitiate the spirits. It is not unusual to hear of a woman talking about another and telling how many fowls have been killed to save her during her pregnancy.

It is considered to be a fineable offence if the husband should wilfully violate any restrictions. The wife's relations would immediately bring him to justice.

When the time of delivery is come and while she is in travail, two or three midwives are called to her assistance to accelerate the birth of the child. Nature is not allowed to pursue its own course but force is applied.

As soon as the child makes its appearance into the world, a signal is given by beating a bamboo receptacle with a stick, or a brass gong is struck, or maybe a gun is fired to announce that a child is born in the house. Immediately follows a religious ceremony a fowl being waved over the heads of all present, including the infant and its mother. The fowl is then killed and the blood is smeared on the foreheads of those present.

After the mother and the child are washed and dressed, the afterbirth is deposited in a plaited bag and hung on a tree either in their cemetery or in their *tembawai* the site of their former house. The infant is sprinkled with a compound of

pinang (betelnut) and *lawang* (zedoary) is bandaged and made to lie on the spathe of an areca palm, a cloth is put round it, and a Dyak sheet hung over it. One of the women who assisted at the birth washes the child and cuts the umbilical cord. She is afterwards rewarded with a *parang*, an *entadu* plate, and a long piece of the black *tina* (black split rotan worn round the waist). The mother is seated with her back against a blazing fire, she drinks freely of ginger-tea to facilitate her discharge.

As soon as the umbilical cord has dropped off, the infant, for the first time, is taken to the bathing-place. The man who carries the child takes a fowl with him. As soon as they come to the bathing-place the fowl is killed and a wing is cut off. If it be a male child this wing is tied on with a piece of red thread to a spear, and if the child be of the other sex this wing is tied on to an implement used by Dyak women in weaving (*leletan*). On the fourth day the spear or the *leletan*, as the case may be, is taken back to the house.

When the child is able to look about, to laugh, to turn on its side, to roll over, to crawl, to go on all-fours, to sit up, to walk holding on to something, to walk by itself, the restrictions with regard to the killing of animals or snakes are still binding, the child has not cut its teeth. As soon as this has taken place there is an end to all restrictions. If the child dies before it cuts its teeth the parents do not observe the mourning customs.

The Dyaks of old, it appears, did not know how to assist a woman when she was in travail, consequently many brutal practices were adopted.

The knowledge was first came to be possessed by a certain man named Kelili Badak Resa, whose wife was Teburi. When his wife was enceinte he went out into the jungle with a blow-pipe. There he saw the *maias* (*orang-utan*) assisting the female at the birth of its young and he saw that they used *lia* (ginger) and also bandages. Afterwards his wife gave birth to a child and Kelili Badak Resa was able to assist a woman when she was in travail in the same way as the *maias* did. After his child was born he called him Maling, and gave him the title of Panting Bunga Mengala.

It must not be omitted that after a woman has given birth to a child and before she is bandaged, ground ginger is placed on the abdomen and is changed once or twice a day. This process continues for a month or perhaps less, as the case may be, while the woman is still drinking the ginger-tea.

The husband or whoever takes away the afterbirth to bury or hang on a tree is solemnly warned by the mother not to look to the right or to the left as he leaves the room, lest the child might squint.

As the mother sits with her back to the fire in the room holding in her hands the handle of a native adze (*bliong*) she presses it to her stomach to assist the course of nature. For twenty-four hours she is not allowed to drink water, but if she does, it must be very little and first warmed lest fever should set in. Her food is light and simple. The husband goes out to get certain kinds of fish which is first smoked before it is eaten.

The mother is not allowed to sleep for twenty-four hours after giving birth to a child, nor is she even allowed to lie down. One would think that after such a fatiguing time, a rest was most essential and to be deprived of it would be detrimental to health. Strange to say it is not so.

The period of a Dyak woman's confinement is doubtful. It depends entirely on the strength of the woman. I have known several cases of women going out three days after their confinement to the paddy fields.

The person who takes away the afterbirth brings back with him a young shoot of a kind of fern (*Kreniong*) for his spear, a leaf of a kind of fern (*Kalindu*) for his shield, and a kind of grass (*Kejejuru*) for his plume on the head. These things are stuck up in the room.

It is interesting to know of other restrictions which come into force after a woman has given birth to a child. It is forbidden to eat prawns lest the child beats a retreat when he is on the war-path; to eat eggs lest the child should have sores on the head; to eat the fern called *paku*, lest the child be exhausted on the war-path. Pork can only be eaten when the child begins to bite or suck its toe. It is forbidden to

thresh cotton in the house or village, lest the mother should feel stiff; to prepare a kind of lily for thread, lest the mother should feel a crazy sensation; to lie down on a bemban mat, lest the mother should have rheumatism; to give suck to the child lying down, lest the child should be deaf; to give suck to the child in the water lest the child should have bad teeth; to eat sugar-cane, lest the mother should give birth frequently.

It is very often the case that the mother has no milk for the child for perhaps two or three days or a week after it is born, and the child has to live on masticated cooked rice. It is believed by Dyaks that a kind of land crab (*grama*) when cooked and eaten by the mother will produce milk.

Enough has not been said about the ceremony of taking the child to the watering place to bathe for the first time. It is not necessary to repeat what has already been written but it is a very solemn ceremony. Every family has its own peculiarities of ceremony, which are more or less attached to religious rites. With some families the village or house is tabooed when a child is born. The doors are marked with sign to denote non-admittance to strangers until the umbilical cord of the child has dropped off. Anybody trespassing in the house or village is not allowed to leave until the umbilical cord has dropped off, which may be five or seven days. Should any one leave the house before that time he is liable to a heavy fine of a full-grown pig. Unless this custom is carried out, the child might suffer from blindness.

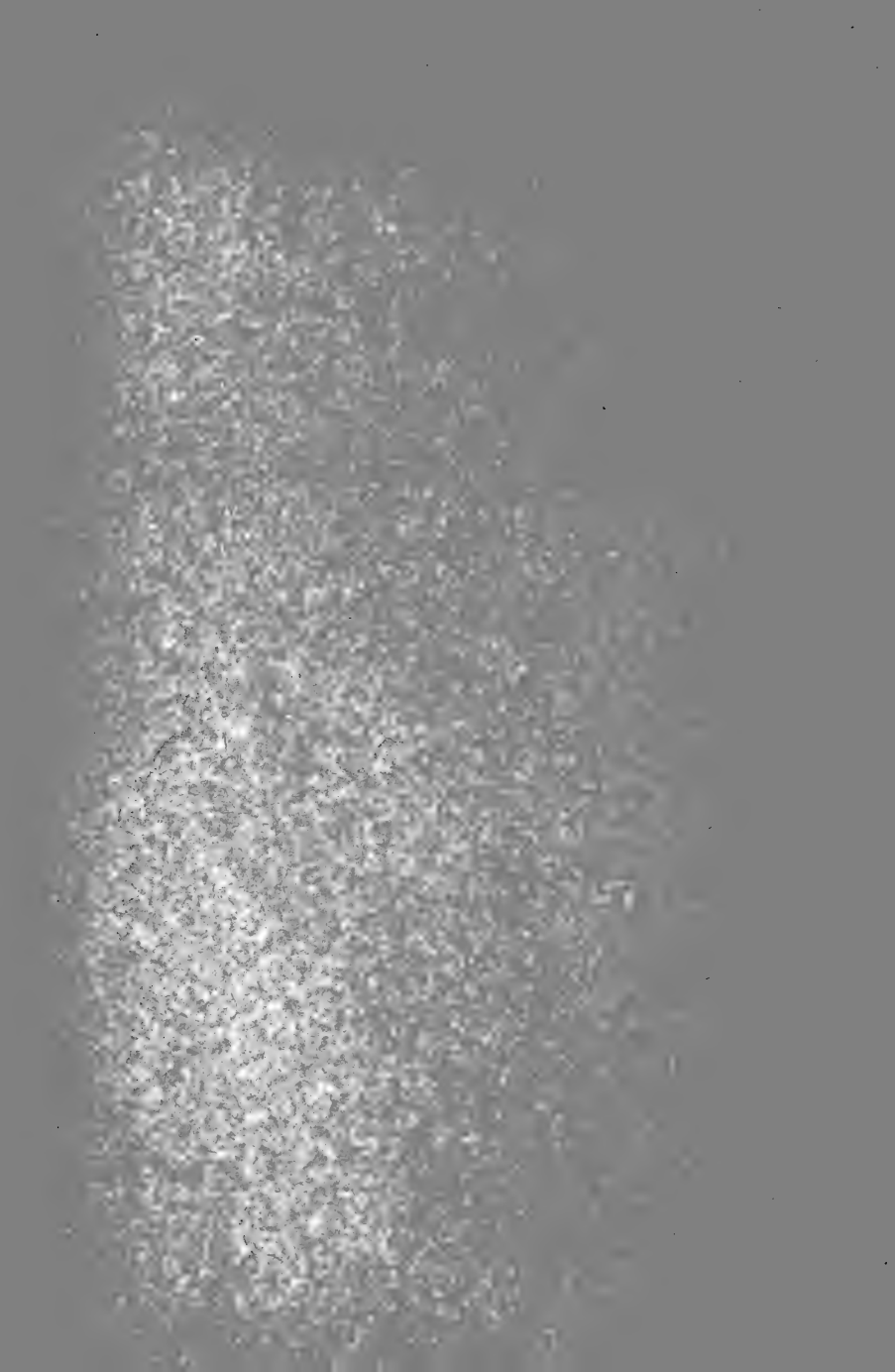
Once on my usual tour round my mission at a place called Pua-ai, one of my followers entered into a large village when it was too dark to discern anything, to buy some rice for our consumption. He was detained in the house. Three of the people in the village came to see me and brought the rice which he bought and explained matters to me. This was unfortunate as I could not stay there more than two nights, so I had to redeem my friend by paying for a large pig.

After the umbilical cord has dropped off the village or house is no longer tabooed and the marks or signs are taken off. Some families have not got such customs.

I must mention one case in which I was the innocent victim. It happened in a Christian family whom I had converted and baptized. To my great surprise and indignation when the wife was confined, the house was pronounced tabooed, but I entered it. I was told that I had incurred upon myself a heavy fine. The wife explained that she had lost an eye. It was because some one had entered the house when she was born. With much difficulty and persuasion I answered her that every Christian was to give up all such superstitions for we had One to protect us against such calamities. I also assured them that if the child was to be so ill-fated I would be responsible for it. She has since had six children none the worse for it.

The ceremony of first taking a child to bathe is called by the Dyaks *nganjong mandi* which means to take to bathe. The mother calls a maiden and asks her to catch a fowl. The husband or anybody waves the fowl over the child and then kills it. The maiden who is asked to catch the fowl is honoured by being asked to carry the child to the bathing-place. After the fowl is killed, a wing is deposited in an areca spathe with some ashes. The maiden carries the child in a gaudy home-made blanket, wears a gaudy sun-hat, holds in one hand ignited *lukai*, which is the bark of the *lukai* tree. She marches down to the bathing-place gracefully, and the mother follows with a little boy armed with a spear and the spathe of the areca, containing the ashes and the wing of the fowl. When the bathing-place is reached, the wing of the fowl with the ashes in the spathe of the areca, is pierced with the spear and placed standing alongside the bathing place. The maiden then walks gently down into the water to give the child its ablutions, or rather to introduce the child to the general bathing-place. They return to the house and the spear is left behind. When the house is reached, beads are threaded and tied round the legs, to act as eyes to prevent the child from slipping. Beads are also tied round the hands in order not to make a miss when throwing a spear. The lips of the child are slightly besmeared with bugs in order that when it chews the lips might appear red. It is made to suck the tail

of a *Kli* fish to prevent it from having thrush too soon. Sparrows' eggs are dashed on its head to enable it to endure the rain when its mother takes it to the farm.



The Menagerie at the Botanic Gardens.

BY H. N. RIDLEY.

The collection of living animals in the Botanic Gardens in Singapore dates from the days when the gardens were the property of the Agri-Horticultural Society. This society was founded in 1859, but not finding sufficient support from the general public to develop and maintain the grounds adequately, eventually made over its property to the Government in 1874, and in 1875 Mr. J. Murton was appointed Superintendent. The Zoological part of the garden seems however to have been at first under the control of Mr. Krohn, who publishes in 1876 a report on the Zoological collections. That year Mr. Cheang Hong Sin presented a monkey house to the gardens, which still exists, and a list of the animals in the gardens was published. It included a rhinoceros, sloth-bear, kangaroos, and other animals, and a number of birds. In 1878 it was decided to dispose of the larger animals and most were sent to the Calcutta Zoological Gardens. Birds, monkeys and small animals were however kept. From 1888 the aviaries and enclosures were increased, and till 1902 the collection became very representative of the fauna of the Malay peninsula and islands. No funds were granted by the Government for its up-keep after 1881, but its expenses were paid out of what could be spared from the Gardens Vote. Many of the animals and birds were presented by various donors, so that the expenses were merely feeding, and housing. The cost being from about £100 to £150 per year when the collection was at its largest. In 1902, an admirer of Zoological Gardens urged that the collection was worthy of a better class of houses than could be afforded from the Gardens Vote, and an estimate for improved and more ornamental houses was prepared, but it was considered too expensive by the Government, and an

order was received to abolish the menagerie in 1903, which had to be gradually carried into effect.

Perhaps there are few places in the world more suited for a Zoological Garden than Singapore. The climate is well suited for all the tropical animals, the cost of keeping them is much lower than in most parts of the world, for firing, an important and expensive item in many gardens, is unnecessary; forage for the deer and other herbivorous animals, costs little or nothing, and fish for the piscivorous birds is readily procured. Animals of great interest can be procured for a small cost, and indeed a great number have been presented and offered to the gardens. The neighbouring islands and mainlands produce many animals which cannot be kept in any of the European or American Menageries, but which thrive well in Singapore, and even breed in captivity. Notable successes in this way in the Singapore Gardens are the successful breeding of the Jackal, the Kijang, (*cervulus muntjac*) the Napu (*Tragulus Napu*) and the hybrid monkeys and the green viper none of which, as far as I know, have previously bred in captivity elsewhere.

To the large number of passengers who visit Singapore on their way eastwards or westwards a Zoological collection is very attractive, and the menagerie in its best days was known all over the world, and was the first thing asked for by the visitor. There seems also something eminently suitable in having a menagerie in the colony founded by Sir Stamford Raffles who was also one of the founders of the finest Zoological Gardens in the world,—that of London.

Animals in captivity. There are a certain number of people in the world who assume that an animal must be very unhappy in captivity, and especially if their ideas of what any given animal should enjoy do not concur with those of the animal itself. I suppose all keepers of menageries have received from time to time the most ridiculous letters with suggestions as to how to treat animals, of which the writers often know not even the name still less the habits. The descendants of the man who buttered the hay for his horse are by no means extinct.

When the Gibbon (*Hylobates*) was proudly giving its well-known solo in its best style to an audience of globe trotter's, one mistaken individual rushed wildly into the office to say that the monkey was in great pain and making a great crying. On another occasion a lady wanted someone to be prosecuted because a fine tigress called regularly at sundown, and she thought it must be ill. Others whose idea of the shape of a living tiger was based on a badly stuffed Museum specimen think that a tiger whose body is not like a bolster must be starved, whereas a tiger is almost a greyhound among cats when in good condition.

As a matter of fact animals as a rule not only become quite accustomed to captivity in a very short time, but usually prefer it to a wild life. They get their food regularly and without having to hunt for it and can spend the rest of their day playing about or sleeping. Animals which have been in cages for quite a short time are helpless when they are turned loose or escape. People who have kept pet monkeys and on going home wish to get rid of them sometimes turn them loose in the Garden Jungle to join the other wild ones, which is as considerate as to send a child away to find and make friends with a tribe of savages. The monkeys thus released dare not go near the wild ones, do not know how to get food, otherwise than by going to the nearest house where they sometimes arrive in a starving condition. Some pelicans presented to the Gardens after remaining in an enclosure for less than a day, were put on the Garden Lake, where were plenty of fish. They got off the Lake at once and stood on one of the roads flapping their wings and opening their beaks at any carriage which came by to the alarm of the horses. Then they walked straight back to the enclosure and waited outside the door all night till the keeper returned and let them in. Some phalangiers which escaped one night were very puzzled what to do. All but one sat on the top of the cage all night. The remaining one rambled aimlessly along the path where it was found next morning. Squirrels, musangs, and such small animals if they escape usually take to the woods naturally, but often remain near the cages for a long time before they disappear. If an

animal dislikes captivity at all, it is easily seen. It mopes, or is restless, feeds only when no one is by, and is certain to pine away soon. The big civets *Viverra tangalunga* and *Pagurus leucomystax* particularly dislike a bright cage. Being nocturnal animals, only coming out after dusk, the light annoys them very much and the *Viverras* dislike being looked at by a crowd of people and become very nervous. To put these animals in a fine open cage that looks nice from a popular point of view is cruel. The cages should be half dark, when the animals do very well and live for many years. Curiously some animals and birds much prefer small cages to large ones. Some love birds (*Loricula galgulus*) were put in an ornamental canary-cage, which one would have thought they preferred to the round rattan cages in which the Malays keep them and in which their heads nearly touch the top. This did not suit them at all, and nearly all died in a few days. The remaining two were put back in the Bamboo cage and lived quite well and happy.

The only way of knowing what an animal thinks is comfortable and snug is to keep it and observe its ways. It will soon let you know what it likes, which probably does not at all fall in with your ideas of what it ought to like.

AN ACCOUNT OF ANIMALS KEPT.

Quadrumana.

Simia satyrus, L. The Mias. Orangutan.

This has often been on view. The animals are obtained from Sumatra and Borneo and are usually young, but very large adults have not seldom been brought to Singapore. Young Mias are very quiet and tame, but full grown adults are dangerous and require a very strong iron cage. The animal is very delicate and liable to a disease resembling cholera which seems almost invariably fatal. A good deal of the art of keeping one healthy consists in giving it a varied diet. Bread, boiled rice, pineapple, plantains, eggs occasionally, sugarcane, kangkong (*Ipomea aquatica*) or some such green stuff suits it well. When young and not

dangerous it is allowed to go out for walks by itself every day, to climb on the trees, and amuse itself. It requires a box or basket to sleep in with a rug, or bit of sacking to wrap itself with. It appreciates alcholic liquors especially if sweet, such as port but it will often take whisky or beer. One which is now in the London Zoological Gardens smoked cigarettes or cigars, lighting one from the other, knocking off the ash, and puffing the smoke through its nose.

The Mias is always a quiet slow moving beast, and being constructed for arboreal life is not in its element on the ground. It is very human in the way it uses a blanket and pillow, carefully arranging the pillow under its head, and drawing the blanket over itself, and when it has arranged this to its satisfaction and lies on its back peacefully smoking a cigarette, it looks more than ever like an indolent man. Young ones rarely make any sounds with the mouth, but when quite young if annoyed it cries like a child, stamping its feet on the ground. When older, about 4 or 5 years old the Mias does not cry, and seems to be almost dumb, occasionally grunting, and blowing with its lips when vexed. They laugh however when tickled, and often, at about seven years old quite loud. The last one kept in the Gardens, was very fond of swinging on a door, sitting on the top and pushing itself backwards and forwards like a child on a gate. When young they are very docile and obedient and very much attached to anyone who is kind to them. Many are fond of having a common monkey to pet and play with, others seem to find the small monkey a bore, and a nuisance.

When pleased with anyone they protrude their lips to kiss them, and they often kiss each other.

The youngest I have seen were a pair brought for sale, undoubtedly twins as they were exactly the same size, and age. They were very scantily provided with hair. The male was very active, moving about briskly like one of the common monkeys. This baby-activity soon goes off and as they become older they seem to become more indolent.

As they grow the hair becomes longer and denser especially apparently in the male, but later in life they often

appear to lose the hair on the body to a considerable extent, and the female sometimes at least becomes almost nude about the breast and abdomen when she gets near the breeding age.

All evidence we have seems to show that the Mias develops at the same rate as a man, the teeth changing at the same period of life. Practically however nothing is known of the later development.

There are undoubtedly several forms of the Mias, perhaps species differing in the presence or absence of fleshy flanges to the face, size of apparently full grown animals, and color of the hair, which varies from bright orange colour to dark brown.

Hylobates syndactylus.

The Siamang is very seldom to be procured. I only remember to have seen two in captivity. One of which a very young one was in the Gardens for some time. When happy it makes a very loud booming noise, which can be heard far away. A young one brought for sale by a Malay, lived in a cloth bag, into which it would jump and its weight pulling the strings closed the bag, in which it would sleep curled up.

H. Agilis.

The Wawa, is one of the most popular pets, and lives well in captivity, and a number have been kept in the Gardens menagerie. There are three colour varieties; black with a white face the commonest, white, and grey the scarcest form. They are usually very gentle unless illtreated, and always give pleasure to visitors by their marvellous agility, and by their weird song or wail. They usually sing shortly after sunrise, and in captivity also often when there are a number of visitors looking at them. They have few other sounds, a kind of low plaintive wail when they are very friendly, and a kind of grunting when they are on heat, are all the noises they make. The food is boiled rice, fruit, sweet potatoes, bread, etc. They have never bred in captivity.

The Wawa often lives a long time and specimens have died of old age in the Gardens; but there was no clue to their age. The chief disease they are liable to is pneumonia from a chill,

especially during heavy rains, and on one occasion an infectious stomatitis, killed two Wawas and a Siamang, all in the same cage, very quickly.

Semnopithecus.

The long tailed monkeys known as Lotongs are not at all easily kept in confinement. Even the Malays consider them very difficult to keep. The following species have been kept for a longer or shorter period.

Semnopithecus cristatus.

A specimen of this handsome monkey only lived a short time dying rather suddenly, apparently from heat.

S. rubicundus.

A very old specimen was obtained and kept for a short time. Its bright red fur and light blue face gave it a most comic appearance, which was increased by its looks of indignation when it was laughed at.

S. maurus.

A black species was kept also for a time.

S. sp.

A quite white monkey said to have come from Sumatra, lived for a short time, but it was very old and died of old age not very long after it was obtained.

Macacus cynemolgus.

The K'ra, has always been kept on view. It is a very easy monkey to keep and breeds readily in confinement. There are a number also wild in the Gardens.

M. fasciatus.

The Japanese monkey; one of these was deposited for a time in the Gardens.

M. nemestrinus.

The Berok was always kept, a monkey very easy to keep but which never breeds in confinement so far as I know.

Hybrids between *M. cynomolgus* and *nemestrinus* however are readily bred.

M. umbrinus.

The Nicobar monkey resembles the K'ra, but is darker in colour and much larger. One presented by Dr. Abbott became pregnant by a K'ra, but both mother and child died shortly after the birth, apparently from weakness.

The first hybrid monkey that was produced was the offspring of a male K'ra with a female Berok, in 1895. He is still alive in the Zoological Gardens, London and a very handsome powerful monkey, but became rather savage, attacking the other ones in the cage and had to be separated. He quite combines the appearances of both the parents, his long face, and habit of walking on all fours reminds the observer of the Berok, his fur is colored like that of the K'ra, the tail is much longer than that of the Berok, but much shorter than that of the K'ra, and he carries it elegantly arched, like a lion, his keeper would say. He was sent to the English Zoological Gardens in 1905, where he is at present.

The other hybrid was between a male Berok and a female of the short haired *Cynopithecus niger*. In the same cage was a very savage male *Cynopithecus niger* of the long haired form. He would not breed with the other *Cynopithecus* and did not seem to take any notice of her. The female became pregnant but died at parturition being unable to deliver herself of the young one, and owing to the ferocity of the male no one could go into the cage to assist her. The young one was fully developed and had some characters of both parents. It was preserved in spirits at the museum.

General Notes on Monkeys.

So little seems to be known as to the habits of the commonest monkeys that the following notes may be of interest. *Macacus cynomolgus*.

The K'ra is the commonest and most conspicuous species here. It inhabits edges of jungle and small woods but seldom goes into high jungle. The animals live in small families

presided over by a large male. There has long been a number of this monkey in the Botanical Gardens jungle, but of late they have diminished in numbers owing to the clearing away of the woods in the neighbourhood, and the failure of food supply due to this is probably the reason of their diminished numbers. There are now two families of them, one in the Upper Garden and one in the Economic Garden. Each of these families consists of two or more adult males, some younger males and a number of females. It would be perhaps incorrect to say that all these are descended from a single pair, or two pairs, but as there has not apparently been any admixture of fresh blood for very many years, they must all be very closely related. It is true that residents have on several occasions released their pet monkeys in the gardens so that they can join the wild ones, but the freed ones do not usually do so but almost invariably go to the nearest house for food and remain there till they are either caught or shot as nuisances. In a family of monkeys no stranger is admitted without a fight. If a female is put with the family the females attack her. If a male the males attack him. He or she generally gets badly bitten and sometimes killed. If the stranger can hold his own he may be accepted, and eventually may, if powerful enough, become head of the clan. In fighting, the top of the head and the thorax are the points generally attacked.

A Berok, *Macacus emestrinus* of no great size but a powerful monkey, during the absence of the keeper, broke his way into a cage of kras, and was set upon; when rescued he was found nearly insensible with the scalp torn and hanging from the top of his head and a bite through the thorax into the lungs, whence air was issuing. He completely recovered in about a week, or so, and lived for several years, when again he broke the cage and got among the enemy. Though a powerful monkey he offered practically no resistance and this time received a bite on the thigh, which would have been of no importance but it got infected with tetanus of which he died in about three days.

A great fight took place among the wild monkeys in the gardens on one occasion, between the old king monkey and a

younger one; probably however some of the other males joined in. A couple of days afterwards the old veteran was found in the morning lying dead by a waterbutt, with his throat cut across, and some other fresh wounds, and his shoulder swollen and gangrened from injuries received in his first fight. He was sent to the museum to skeletonize when it was found that at some much earlier date three ribs had been broken and had mended again.

The leading monkey having established his position, takes his food first, and has his selection of the females first. The other males he drives away should they presume to attempt to usurp his rights. In processions from one place to the other he always comes last, but if one of the younger monkeys gets into a dangerous position or is attacked he always runs to its rescue, and drives off the enemy, and the other big males often assist him if necessary. The wild monkeys always sleep in particular trees, those with bare branches and very lofty, and towards evening they may be seen slowly moving along, stopping here and there to eat, till they reach the sleeping place about sundown, they then settle down for the night, sitting usually in pairs or singly on the bare boughs. The same tree is occupied every evening for weeks at a time, and wherever they are in the evening they make for the same spot. They never sleep in a bushy tree, probably for fear of being surprised at night by snakes. Young monkeys are always born in the early hours of the morning before daylight, as almost if not all mammals are, and are born in the boughs, or if in a cage on the perch; never I believe on the ground. In cases of difficult parturition at least, the other females act as accoucheuses, with sometimes disastrous results to the baby. But difficulties in births are rare even in the cage and I have only seen one or two. The K'ra breeds very easily in captivity, the females producing one at a time about once a year. The young one when born has black hair which gets lighter colored with age. The Berok *Macacus nemestrinus* does not breed in captivity; at least it has never done so with its own race in the gardens. But it has been successfully crossed with the K'ra, and also with *Cynopithecus niger*.

I have occasionally seen old monkeys which appeared to be insane, incessantly gibbering at nothing and behaving in a quite meaningless way. It might be said that it would be difficult to tell whether a monkey was mad or not, as their ordinary ways of going on are so wild, but as a matter of fact, any one who observes a sane monkey closely can see why it behaves as it does, and what it means by so doing. Often monkeys, Beroks especially, invent comic tricks to amuse on-lookers, thus one used to pass its hindleg over its neck, and beat it on the ground and pretend it could not get it back, but these tricks are evidently games invented for fun. Out-breaks of maniacal ferocity occur also in ordinarily quiet monkeys, and these are commonest at night and apparently in the very early hours of the morning, about 4 or 5 a.m. A male monkey ordinarily quiet thus attacked a female whom he was very fond of and inflicted severe injuries on her, destroying the sight of one eye, from which injuries she never recovered properly, but wasted away, and after producing a still born young one died.

The monkey which attacked her seemed very sad when he was found next morning, and sat by her all day trying to console her. This is not the only case of this nocturnal ferocity. I have seen among these monkeys, and cases of ferocious murder in human beings at about this period of the night are too common as is well known. Monkeys of course often quarrel for more or less valid reasons both in a wild state and in the cage, and bite each other spitefully. When one would bite the others it was found quite sufficient to nip off the tips of the canine teeth with a pair of strong wire snippers. It does not hurt the animal at all if properly done and the teeth do not decay, and when he finds he cannot bite through the skin of another monkey he gives it up. Old monkeys often have the teeth decayed, and worn away, but they never seem to suffer any pain from decayed teeth, and I have never seen any inflammation of the jaw caused by them.

The K'ra is a very loquacious animal and has an extensive vocabulary in which respects it is very different from the anthropoid apes, who seldom speak at all. Some of the noises of the K'ra have quite obvious meanings, thus the word

Krra from which it takes its Malay name, is only used as an alarm note for a man or dog in sight. A quite different sound is used for a tiger or perhaps for any large animal. If a young monkey gets into a small tree and alarmed at the approach of any one utters its little squeaks of fright, and is afraid to try a long jump into the safety of a taller tree, the king monkey comes as near as he safely can do it and utters a peculiar grunt "umh" "umh" till the little one makes a wild spring and escapes from its peril. Meanwhile the old one threatens the enemy with an entirely different bark at intervals. This latter sounds much the same as the cry that two males quarrelling begin their abuse of each other. Young monkeys have also a number of plaintive cries which do not seem to mean anything and which older monkeys do not use.

When the monkeys see a snake they get very excited and make a great chattering. On one occasion when a terrier was attacking a cobra, the monkeys came from some distance to the scene of the fight, so close I could almost touch them, and quite regardless of me and the dog, peered down to see if they could see the snake which was hidden from their sight in the thick fern. I presume they judged from the noise the dog was making what he was attacking, or they may have heard the snorting of the cobra, when they were close enough. The duration of life of these smaller monkeys seems to be about 20 years, but I cannot be certain of this. The hybrid Kra-Berok is now 11 years old and is in very fine condition showing no signs of age. The big black *Cynopithecus*, which was full grown, and probably 8 or 10 years old when he was obtained, lived for 10 years in the gardens and died of old age. Several other monkeys have died of old age, but they were old when they were obtained. Monkeys do not suffer from consumption here as they do in Europe. The causes of death of the monkeys in the gardens, have been, beside old age, pneumonia, not rare in the Wawas (*Hylobates*), stomatitis (three *Hylobates* apparently an infectious disease which killed all three in one cage; tetanus (one); and fatty degeneration of the heart. Two bading monkeys died of this from over feeding. Being very greedy and always getting the first food, they got

so fat that the heart was quite enclosed in cushions of fat. One, and if I remember correctly, the other fell dead after a Chinese holiday, when crowds of people came and gave the animals so much food that the orgy proved fatal.

Cynopithecus niger.

Both forms of this monkey have been kept in the Gardens Menagerie. The short-haired form from Celebes and the long-haired one from Batchian. I cannot find in any books that these two apes have been separated specifically anywhere, which is rather remarkable, considering how the mammals have been divided up on very scanty characters by Zoologists. The short-haired form is the commonest, and is often brought into Singapore by the Bugis men. The long-haired one, a bigger ape, is very distinct not only in size and length of hair but it also possesses a large patch of grey hair on the buttocks. Only one of these has been on view in the gardens, a fine male. He was received when apparently full grown in 1891 and died of old age in 1905. He was a very vicious and powerful ape when he first came, and it was unsafe to go into his cage, as he flew at the throat of any one who attempted it. Later he became much quieter, but was never really safe. This monkey was the only one I ever saw who had any idea of throwing. He threw stones over-hand as a woman does, with considerable accuracy, and visitors often threw stones into his cage which he hurled back at them through the bars and on some occasions hit a visitor on the head or face. One lady indeed got a cut on the mouth from a stone she had imprudently thrown to him. When pleased with any one he would turn his back and standing erect often on one leg would grasp the back of the left thigh with the right hand. (*Macacus nemestrinus* often does the same thing). When he drank from a tin, it was his delight to suddenly throw the tin and the rest of the water over the keeper who was giving it to him. Though confined for some time in a cage with a female of the short-haired form he never attempted to breed with her, nor was otherwise than friendly with a male Berok who was in the same cage and bred with the female. The short-haired black ape is very good-tempered usually, but very mischievous.

I have seen one on board ship seize the cap from one passing by and throw it overboard. Two which were put temporarily into an empty tiger's cage soon escaped by unroofing part of it, throwing the tiles down and speedily making a hole large enough to escape. When the coolie got on the roof with a sack to throw over one, it suddenly pulled the sack from his hand and rushed off with it. These monkeys live a long time and suffer little from sickness. One was killed by stomatitis, and some died of old age.

They are affectionate apes, and recognize acquaintances readily. Two which were bought by a passenger and kept for a short time in the gardens were sent to the London Zoological Gardens, where I saw them about a year later, when they immediately recognized me and came down to shake hands, though the keeper advised me that they were savage! Common and easily procured here, they seem to be seldom sent to European Gardens.

Nycticebus tardigradus.

The Slow Loris. This little lemur is common and often caught by the Malays, and many have been on view in the gardens. It does not seem to be long lived and is a dull creature in captivity, remaining curled up all day and only moving about slowly at night. Its food, in a wild state, consists of fruit, insects, and small birds. It seems strange that so slow and weak a creature should be able to hold its own in a country where there are so many predacious animals, for it appears to have no means of defence. It is however not so harmless as it appears, as it can bite sharply, and its bite is poisonous. Two instances of injury from its bite have been described to me. Many years ago Mr. H. Everett while talking to his brother, one evening in Borneo saw one of these little animals in a ditch and picked it up. It bit him on the hand, and he threw it down. His brother was walking away, and though Mr. Everett could hear his footsteps now in the distance he was unable to call him. His mouth and tongue swelled up, and he was unable to walk. He attempted to crawl up the hill to his own house, but only managed to get

there next morning. When found he was unable to speak, with his tongue protruding from his mouth. His clerk who found him, cut the clothes round his neck, and managed eventually to recover him. In the second case a lady in Singapore was bitten by a Loris on the hand, and her mouth and tongue swelled up very much, but the swelling went down towards evening. No other part of the body seemed to be affected by the bites. The natives all know of the danger of the bite of the animal, but it is said that it is only dangerous when fresh caught, and after it has been in captivity for some time it is not poisonous.

The weird appearance of the Loris with its large round eyes, and its habit of covering its face with its paws has given rise to many tales concerning it. It is supposed to have the faculty of seeing spirits, which is why it covers its face, as presumably it does not want to see them. Its use in native medicine with other superstitions about it have been published in the Journ. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. vol. 34.

Galeopithecus volans.

The flying lemur, is common in many of the Singapore woods, but it is not easy to get or keep in captivity. I have had young ones taken from the mother when killed twice, and endeavoured to rear them. They took milk readily but died in a few days from cold, as it seemed impossible to keep them dry. An adult captured in Singapore was kept for some days, and was being taught to live on bananas, when it managed to escape. In a wild state they live on leaves, the intestines of those killed being usually packed with nibbled up leaves, but the animals in captivity would not eat such leaves as I offered them. Their cry in the forests resembles the quacking of a duck.

FELIDÆ.

Felis tigris.

Five or more tigers have been kept in the garden at different times. They are always easily procurable, but usually the funds of the garden were not large enough for the keep of so

expensive an animal. Two cubs were kept for a short time in order to train them to eat meat previous to shipping them to Europe. They were about as big as large cats, with ridiculously large heads and paws. Remarkably tame and friendly, they would follow me about the garden for short walks, putting up their tails and rubbing their heads against my legs like tame cats. In a few days they had learnt to eat meat instead of requiring milk, which was difficult to get on board ship, and Sir Charles Mitchell, then Governor, who owned them, had them sent home to the Zoological Gardens. They were great pets on board ship, where they ran loose. They had grown as big as leopards when I saw them in England some months later, but were still tame enough to stroke. I heard afterwards that they died during the time of change of teeth, always a risky time with tigers. Before they were shipped a live chicken was put in their cage, and though the little animals had never seen one before, the biggest one darted at it and gave it such a blow with its paw that the chicken was sent flying like a ball against the wall of the cage falling dead instantly.

A fine young tigress taken from a nest in Pahang was presented to the gardens by M. Wise, in 1895 and lived there till 1903, when it was sold. She passed safely through the ordeal of changing her teeth, though considerable care had to be taken with her at that time, and she had to be dosed with santonine put in a piece of meat. She was usually very quiet, with Europeans at least, though she disliked natives, and would charge the side of the cage and strike violently with her paws if the keeper leant with his back against the bars, but never did so when he faced her. As the cage had to be enlarged for her, she had to be temporarily transferred to a travelling cage in which she could only just turn round. She was kept there for some weeks and when the large cage was ready she absolutely refused to leave the travelling cage, so that a fire of paper had to be made near the cage in the hope that the smoke might induce her to go into the large cage, but she took no notice till a piece of paper suddenly burst into flame, when she walked slowly into the cage and then made a

rush to the further end, and finding a wooden platform put for her to sit on, investigated it carefully by feeling with her paws underneath before she would sit on it. She was fed on pariah dogs, beef, or goat, and always supplied with grass which she would often take from the hand. She got tired of dogs after a time, and her diet had to be changed. Chickens she used to appreciate. First plucking all the feathers off she washed the carcase carefully in her water before eating it. She was also partial to rats, holding them in her paws and biting off the head and gradually eating them. Occasionally a tiger requires liquid blood, as otherwise it gets constipated, and this was always difficult to get, as she would not touch it if coagulated. A rhinoceros having died in the gardens she thoroughly enjoyed its flesh, and also drank the blood greedily. She very much delighted in rolling on her back in a shallow tank of water provided for her, especially on hot days. When she became full grown she took to roaring at sundown, and occasionally later, especially on moonlight nights, and her cry Ah-oum could be heard at a great distance. Like most of the local tigers she was very light coloured the fur being quite yellow. Another very fine tiger kept for some time in the gardens before being sent to Cairo, was of a rich chestnut brown. It had been caught in Sumatra. The food of a tiger costs about fifty dollars a month. Other examples were offered by H. H. the Sultan of Johore and other people, but the expense of keeping these big cats was too great for the limited funds of the gardens. A wild tiger inhabited the Garden Jungle for some months in 1893, having probably wandered there from Bukit Timah.

Felis pardus.

The Leopard though easily procurable, could not be kept on account of its cost in food. However in 1876 a spotted leopard presented by the King of Siam, was on view for some time, and a couple of cubs of the black panther were deposited in the gardens for a short time. The latter were very vicious, though quite small. They snarled and fought whenever any one came near them.

Felis tristis.

A full grown female of this large cat was sent to the gardens in a stick cage one night, and was put temporarily in part of the monkey cage. It however managed to escape from its travelling cage, and as it could not be recaptured with any safety it had to be shot. The carcase was sent to the museum.

F. Temmincki.

A golden cat was sent from Pahang in 1893, and lived for some time, when it suddenly died. It was a very quiet and handsome animal with its marbled orange tabby fur. It was one of the most placid cats I ever saw. As there was some difficulty in getting its travelling cage into the large cage, endeavours were made to get it to walk into its new home, but nothing would induce it to move. When squirted at with water it sat still and lapped up the water; when a smoke of brown paper was made it folded its paws and went to sleep. Finally the travelling cage was got into the large cage and broken to pieces, till at last the cat remained sitting calmly on the last bit of the box.

F. bengalensis.

The Leopard cat is the kind most commonly brought in for sale. It is a beautiful little animal, hardly as big as a good sized English cat, yellow with round black spots. When caught full grown it is usually extremely vicious. Two kept in one cage always watched carefully at feeding time for the keeper, to try and strike him with their paws when he opened the small side door to put the food in. Being nocturnal they are generally very quiet, hardly moving all day, and frequently only feeding at night. When caught as kittens they can sometimes be made as tame as an English cat. One kept for a long time by Mr. Hervey in Malacca was presented by him to the gardens where it lived many years, and was quite tame and would play like a kitten with anyone. Formerly it was kept loose in the house in Malacca but it got so very sportive and smashed so much glass and china that it had to be shut up.

On one occasion it got out of its cage in the gardens into a gallery at the back of the cages and no one could catch it. When I cornered it and stooped down to pick it up it sprang over my head, but it did not attempt to bite or scratch. It must have been 12 or 13 years old when it died, and I believe then it was killed by a cobra or other poisonous snake. Another kitten of the same species which was being trained to eat cooked meat, which is popularly supposed to induce tameness, died in the same way. The animals perfectly well on the previous night, were found with the head enormously swollen next day and died very shortly.

On one or two occasions there was an outbreak of a very-infectious disease among the cats, a form of diarrhœa and weakness, the cats dying always with their mouths full of the grass of their bedding. At first the disease lasted two or three days before the fatal termination, but later became more rapid, and the last of the cats attacked died in a few hours after it first showed signs of illness. Cats were not rarely sent down from the Peninsula or neighbouring Islands in small cages with a putrid fowl in the cage for them to eat. When they arrived they were found to have a violent diarrhœa which soon killed them. Being usually very wild it was difficult to give them any medicine, as they could not be handled. They were dosed by dipping a stick wrapped in cloth into the medicine and presenting it to the cat which bit it furiously so that the medicine ran down its throat.

F. planiceps.

The stump-tailed cat is a small grey and red cat with a thick blunt tail. It was formerly considered very rare, but at one time was one of the commonest cats sent to the gardens. It is usually a quiet cat, but I never saw one that was really tame. On one occasion a gentleman sent one which he said refused to eat and had eaten nothing for some days. I offered it fish and all kinds of tempting things, for it did not occur to me that the owner had never tried it with raw meat, but this proved to be the case, and when some raw beef was offered, it ate two pounds up as fast as it could. It is useless to try

to feed wild cats or any carnivora with cooked meat, they will never touch it, until they have been gradually trained to it, nor will any of them drink-milk, though they may be trained to do so, especially if quite young. It is perhaps as well to point out that all these cats, including tigers, require grass and should be supplied with it.

VIVERRIDAE.

Viverra zibetha, and *V. tangatunga*.

The two big grey civets are often brought in by Malays. They are very handsome beasts, but do not stand captivity well, as they are usually very nervous and dislike being looked at. They live best in darkened cages as they cannot stand a bright light. During the day they are generally very quiet, and are active only at night. They are never vicious though seldom tame. Their food consists of fruit and meat, but like all these animals should be fed chiefly on bananas, papayas and such fruit, with only a little meat. One of the Tungalungas escaped from captivity on one occasion and lived wild in the gardens for a long time. It usually concealed itself during the day, but was often seen by the watchmen at night wandering about. I came across it during the day on one occasion, when the dogs pursued it but were easily beaten off. Wild ones have also been seen in the gardens.

Paradoxurus hermaphroditus.

The Musang. This is a very common animal, abundant in a wild state all over Singapore, and often inhabiting the roofs of houses. It is very easily kept in confinement and becomes very docile, especially when taken young, and can be trained to perform tricks, or to follow its owner about. It eats almost anything but lives chiefly on fruit. It does not appear to be a long lived animal, but it seldom suffers from any disease. Specimens brought by Malays however are very often injured in catching them. I have had one brought with its mouth sewn up with string, to prevent it biting. The string was quickly removed and the poor animal soon recovered its injuries. The common local form varies somewhat in

coloring, but comparatively small in size. The Javanese form, of which a specimen was presented to the Gardens in 1904, is a very different looking animal, much larger, with three distinct black stripes down its creamy white back.

P. agurus leucomystax.

The white-whiskered Paradoxure. This is a rare beast of a light brown colour with orange eyes. Three were taken in Singapore one year, and two of these were brought to the gardens, one was injured by a dog bite in catching it, and eventually had to be killed. The other lived for over ten years. A very quiet animal sleeping nearly all day, and occasionally moving about slowly. It is not vicious but is less docile than the musang. It eats fruit, chiefly bananas, and seems to be a long lived animal. It requires a darkened cage, as it dislikes a bright light.

Arctogale leucotis.

This pretty brown civet has been kept in the gardens for some time. It is very tame and is very fond of being stroked by visitors. One was sent to the London gardens in 1905.

Arctictis binturong.

The bear-cat has often been on view in the gardens. It is easily tamed and very long lived. One remarkably fine one was kept for 16 years. Its food consists of bananas and pineapple. It will also eat meat, birds, dried fish, etc. It was also sent to the Zoological Gardens in London in 1905.

Herpestes mungo.

A common Indian mungoose lived for many years in the garden, and was believed to have been intentionally poisoned eventually by a native who had one to sell. It is often brought to Singapore by natives of India. The one kept was very tame and amusing and spent much of the day playing with the dogs, as it was allowed to run about. It was an excellent ratter, and a great snake-killer.

H. aureopunctatus.

The small Indian mongoose, is also often imported into Singapore, and two were kept for a long time. They were very tame and playful.

H. brachyurus.

The water mongoose. Two of these have been kept for many years. One was presented by Dr. Johnstone who got it in Tringanu. The habits of this animal are very different from those of the two previous ones. It is never really tame nor is it at all playful. When annoyed it erects the bristles on its back whence probably the Malays call it Musang Babi. Its food is fish, but it is also partial to snakes.

Cyon rutilans.

The Malay wild dog. Two pairs of pups were kept for some time in the gardens, but one of the pair died soon after arrival, having been injured in catching, and the others were at different times poisoned out of spite by natives. This dog is a very handsome red animal with a beautifully plumed tail which when pleased it arches gracefully, but never wags it. It does not bark but makes a yapping noise. One used to spend much of its time rushing up the wooden partition of its cage for about 12 feet and dropping again to the ground. By bringing a terrier slut to the outside of its cage and stroking her the wild dog who evidently much admired her became tame enough to let me stroke it, and it was getting quite tame and very handsome when the native miscreant poisoned it. It is said that there are two kinds of wild dog in the Peninsula, one large and the other small, and this seems possible as one pair of pups were nearly as big as the last mentioned dog, though evidently very much younger.

C. aureus.

The Indian Jackal. A pair of these was presented to the Gardens in 1895, and after a short time bred producing five pups. Of these one when very small crept through a small drain-hole into the tiger's cage next to its own cage and was

seen no more. Sometime later one escaped and lived for a short time in low scrub off Holland Road, but at length disappeared. The others grew well for a year or two, but then all were attacked by distemper. All attempts to pull them through failed except in the case of one of the young ones which completely recovered and lived for many years till it was sold. I do not know if there is any other record of the Jackal having bred in captivity. In the Handbook of Animals kept in captivity in Calcutta Gardens it is stated that it has never been successfully bred there.

These Jackals are not rarely brought to Singapore from India by natives, and another was brought to the Gardens by an Indian on another occasion, but it was so much injured that I shot it at once. The natives say that Jackals never live long in Singapore as they always die of distemper here.

C. Dingo.

The Dingo. A very handsome and tame Dingo of large size was presented to the menagerie in 1893. Though tame enough to be taken out for walks on the chain every day, it was unmanageable in sight of goats or chickens. When it was being brought to Singapore it used to run loose on the deck of the ship and play with the passengers but when two sheep escaped from the butcher's pen, the Dingo immediately dashed at them, and tore them to bits. During a spell of extremely hot weather he shed his thick coat and looked a very different animal. As he appeared to suffer much from the heat he was moved up to the stables as being cooler, but one night broke his rope and came upstairs into my house and lay down under the table whence nothing would induce him to move, and it was with great difficulty that he was taken back to his quarters. He did not attempt to bite or did he lose his temper but simply planted his feet on the floor and held on. The hot weather however was too much for him and he died a few days later.

A white Dingo was also sent to the gardens from Perth, as a great rarity, but had to be sent back to Australia, as at the time of its arrival there was a hydrophobia panic in the

Straits, and though the animal had never been outside a cage in its life, having been born in captivity, after due consideration the Government officials decided that a Dingo was a Dog and as a Dog could not be admitted to the colony. It was a curious looking animal of a rather dirty white colour, and quite young.

C. vulpes.

Two foxes were kept in the Gardens at different times. One was brought from China and appeared somewhat different in colour from an ordinary English fox. It was very active, playing about like a kitten all day. It was allowed a romp on the chain every day for about half an hour which it much enjoyed, but on three occasions when it was allowed this treat after a day or two's intermission it became so excited that it had a fit, and on the third occasion it died in spite of all that could be done. The fox appears to be very liable to fits when young, as similar occurrences are recorded in the account of the animals in the Calcutta Gardens.

The other fox was larger and came from Russia. It lived a long time and was eventually sold. During the hot weather it shed great masses of matted hair, as the Dingo did. At one time it became of a curious grey colour for a short time, as if it was going to put on a white winter coat. Though tame enough to allow the keeper to enter its cage, it would not allow any one to handle it, but tried to bite. It became very friendly with the jackal and used to slip through the bars between the two cages to play with it.

LUTRIDÆ.

Lutra cinerea.

The clawless otter lived for some time in the gardens. It was very tame, but like all others used to squeak incessantly for food. It ate fish and meat in great quantities, and eventually died suddenly from overfeeding. When its skin was taken off for stuffing at the museum it was found to be extremely fat, the fat on its tail being nearly an inch thick.

L. Sumatrana.

The Malay otter. One full grown specimen of this otter caught in Singapore was bought for a dollar. It however died in a day or two, having doubtless been injured in capture. Another specimen much younger was on deposit for a time, it was quite tame and allowed itself to be handled. Like *L. cinerea* it squeaked and squealed all day if it saw anyone it thought might have something for it to eat.

URSIDÆ.

Ursus Malayanus.

The Honey bear has often been kept in the gardens. The finest was one known as "Jelebu" which was presented by Sir Cecil Clementi Smith. He was very good-natured and would play with anybody, allowing people to wrestle with him, ride on his back or put their hands into his mouth, and never putting forth his great strength so as to hurt. When he had a female given him as a companion, his games with her were much rougher. The two bears would seize each other's skin in their mouths and pull so violently that one would not have thought any skin would stand such rough treatment. He had the greatest aversion to bullocks and especially when he first came used to be perfectly rabid at the sight of one. Horses he took no notice of. On several occasions he broke the chain or collar by which he was attached and escaped at night, but he was easily recaptured, though he had wandered to the further end of the garden. A watchman whom he did not like turned the light of his lantern on him and Jelebu rushed at him. He ran towards the cage and gradually the bear was got up to the cage and put back again. But on later occasions when he got out of his cage he never went far but merely rambled round the other cages, climbed up a tree where he broke off some branches and made a nest which he sat in for a minute or two, and then came down again and was easily induced to return to his cage with the offer of some bread, which he was very fond of. When given anything liquid or juicy he always lay on his back to swallow it so that the juice of sugarcane for instance ran down his throat. On one occasion some sailors gave him

a bottle of beer which as he found it contained liquid, he lay on his back to drink, after which he played with the bottle for some time, balancing it on his hind feet and tossing it about, and then suddenly jumping up and holding it in both paws returned it to the sailors to be filled up again, which created much amusement. He was very powerful and on one occasion broke an iron bar an inch through with ease, and could bite up an inch-plank as easily as a man could bite a piece of soft bread. I have seen trees in the forest with the trunks torn to splinters by wild bears in search of honey. This bear died of pneumonia during a season of influenza when several other animals succumbed. A large female formerly belonging to a resident was presented and given him as a companion. As is often the case in private houses this bear had been so teased by the Chinese servants that its temper was quite spoilt and it took a long time to get her tame again. It was hoped to breed from the pair, but the female suffered from an uterine disease for which nothing could be done, and which proved fatal. A small bear was put in the same cage with Jelevu, and the two were quite friendly for some time but a quarrel took place and the small bear was killed.

The Borneo variety was frequently also on view. It is rather smaller than the Malayan form. In its wild state the bear inhabits low swampy parts of the forests, where I have occasionally come across them, or heard them scurry off. It gives a kind of barking snort when annoyed, and when pleased or sucking its paws it makes a low humming noise. I have also heard near the caves at Kuala Lumpur a peculiar loud humming grunt often repeated which was said to be the cry of a bear which was fully three quarters of a mile away.

Melursus ursinus.

A sloth bear was kept for some time in 1875.

RODENTIA.

Ratufa bicolor.

Several color forms of this handsome squirrel have been kept. It lives well in captivity and becomes very tame. The

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scarcer brown form *R. affinis* was obtained for the price of a dollar from a Malay at Jurong. It was in very poor condition and died soon after.

Sciurus Finlaysoni Horsf.

A very small creamy white squirrel shaded with grey on the back was purchased many years ago from Siam, and lived here till 1905 when it was sold. It probably belonged to this species, but several naturalists who have seen it are doubtful as to what species it belonged to.

Sc. tenuis.

The little Malay squirrel, very common in a wild state in the gardens, does not bear captivity well and soon dies.

Sc. Prevosti.

Raffles squirrel; makes a very nice pet, becoming quite tame and living long and happily in confinement. Many of these beautiful animals are brought to Singapore where they are sold at from a dollar or a dollar and a half upwards.

Sc. notatus.

The brown Malay squirrel with a red belly is very common in the gardens. It bears captivity very well and soon becomes very tame. Specimens caught in the gardens were kept for many years.

Sc. sp.

A little grey three-striped squirrel said to have been brought from India, of which four or five were purchased, but not very long after all managed to escape through a hole. Some of them were seen some years afterwards roaming about the gardens, but seem now to have disappeared.

Squirrels can be fed on ground nuts, Indian corn, etc. The chief danger to their life is due to intestinal worms, which often kills them. A betelnut put into the cage now and then prevents this as the squirrels will nibble it themselves and so get rid of the parasites. None have bred in confinement. Most of the kinds

live very happily together in one cage, so that they have a box nest for each one to sleep in. These squirrels make large nests of bastfibre, palmfibre etc., in the trees and are often troublesome in pulling off the cocoanut husk used in fixing orchids on the trees and throwing the orchid down on the ground. These nests are usually placed in the boughs of a tree or among the leaves of a pandanus, or sometimes low down among the thorny leaves of a Bromelia. One nest was made on the leaves beneath the office, and attention was called to it, by the cries of the young squirrels which had been attacked by an army of ants and had fallen from the nest. One had died, the other was put into a cigar-box up in a tree, where the mother squirrel had been heard calling. She quickly came and got into the box, but went away again. When however every one was gone from the building and all was quiet she returned and carried off the young one.

Rhizomys sumatrensis.

The Bamboo rat has often been kept, and lives well, but as it can bite its way through most things requires an iron cage. Two lived for a long time in a wooden box lined with tin but eventually bit their way through the bottom, and nearly through the wooden floor before they were found out. One or two escaped and lived in clumps of bamboo for some time. They eat rice, nuts and such food, and also are fond of bamboo shoots to gnaw. The bamboo rat has a curious way of sleeping on its back which gives it the appearance of being dead.

Hystrix longicauda.

The Porcupine, is still common in Singapore, and is very easily kept as a pet, eating sweet potatoes, tapioca etc., and some I have seen had a great liking for bones which they nibbled up. It is readily tamed and lives well in captivity. An albino, quite white with pink eyes was purchased some years ago, with it was a young one, normally colored. The young one was still sucking the mother though quite a large

sized animal, and finally took to nibbling off its mother's quills so that it had to be separated. The white one was sent home in 1905 but died on the way.

The animal occurs occasionally still in a wild state in the gardens.

Atherura macrura.

The Brush tailed porcupine has been on view in the menagerie twice, one was a very young one and soon contrived to escape. The other was an adult. I obtained it on the Siak river in Sumatra, and during the voyage down the river at night it contrived to escape from its cage and ran up and down the boat. It was easily detected in its attempt to hide, from the powerful muskey scent it exhaled which lasted for some time wherever it had run. It was soon recaptured and lived for some time in the gardens. I have several times come across the animal or its tracks in limestone caves but it also occurs in open country.

Mus decumanus varalbus.

White rats were kept on view for some time, and bred easily. They gradually however died out.

Cavia porcella.

Guinea pigs, were also kept, but suffer much during the wet season.

UNGULATES.

The elephant has never been kept in the menagerie on account of expense.

Rhinoceros sumatrensis.

Three of these were kept temporarily before shipping to the Vienna Zoological Gardens in 1901 and there was one in the gardens as early as 1875. An account of one has been already published in the Journal.

Tapirus indicus.

The Malay tapir. A young tapir, the property of the Director lived for many years in the gardens. When bought it had the

black and yellow spotting of the young stage, but after some years put on the black and white coloring of the adult. It was most active in the early morning and late evening. Most of its time it lived in the office or in the Director's house. When the office was opened at 6 o'clock, it would go out and browse along the road side and returning when the sun got hot would be in the office under the table most of the day. Its food consisted of boiled rice with salt, grass, bushes, sweet potatoes and fruit, and it would frequently seek for the abandoned bones which the dogs had left and bit them up. On Saturdays it came up to the Director's house for Sunday, as the office was closed on that day, and went back on Monday morning. There was no need to lead or drive it. When pushed out of the office it galloped of its own accord across the garden, choosing the direction where were the fewest paths as its feet were too soft for the gravel, and jumping all the paths it came to, returning on Monday in the same way. Like the rhinoceros it always dropped its excreta in the same spot each day, so there was no trouble about keeping it in the house.

The cryptic characters of this animal were well shown both in its young and old pelage. When in the former coloring on one occasion it went to sleep in a bush of palms, and when I went to fetch it in on opening the bush and looking down I could not see it. I seemed to be looking on the dark brown ground flecked with spots of sunlight through the leaves. The little animal lay in such a position that the yellow spots were exactly where the vertical sun rays would fall, the yellow streaks resembling the slanting streaks of light from the side. It was for a few minutes quite invisible, though I was looking down on it. The fur at this age is closer and more velvety than in the adult stage. The change is very rapid only taking a few days for the yellow spots to disappear the fur getting scantier and black and the greyish white coloring of the rump developing. It is not less well protected by its coloring when adult and at rest. In the dusk I have seen her sitting on the grass plot, the black fore parts invisible, the greyish white rump exactly resembling a rounded granite boulder, both in shape and colour; seeing it sitting like this with its rump towards me I

could not make out at first what it was as I knew there was no granite boulder on the grass plot.

This tapir was very docile and amusing and was a great attraction, very few people even the Malays ever having seen one before. It was easily trained to draw a small cart, but its feet were too soft for hard roads, and it could only walk comfortably on grass. When very happy it would canter and curvet on the grass neighing like a pony, but its ordinary cry especially if vexed was a whistle which it gave with its trunk. This whistle is the alarm cry which one hears when one comes across them in the forest. It had considerable climbing powers and often walked upstairs. When left alone in a room it sometimes got on a chair and then climbed on to a table. On one occasion when it did this the table which bore on it a pot of white paint, some gum, and ink, collapsed with the weight of the animal who was found standing in a pool of the mixed liquids and covered all over with paint, gum and ink. It was very fond of bathing and used to go down to the lake and remain under water for a considerable time digging in the mud with its paws.

As it got bigger it was found necessary to keep it in an enclosure as there were complaints that it alarmed horses when it was feeding along the road. When shut up, or kept in a stable the tapir here is very liable to pthisis, and this one did not escape. Except that one or two occasions it was heard to give a little cough, and that it got very lazy and also slightly thinner, it showed no signs of illness. But one day it was taken to have its swim in the lake which it much enjoyed and was unwilling to relinquish, and after it came out of the water it went to lie down under a tree as usual, and half an hour later was found to be dead. At the post-mortem the lungs were found to be badly diseased with pthisis, a considerable portion being destroyed. Two other full sized tapirs were temporarily deposited in the gardens, before shipping to Europe, and both died very suddenly with evident signs of severe colic. One which was opened was found to have the stomach full of some bitten up sweet stuff which was almost certainly pineapple, and there was little doubt that some one had given these animals a quantity of pineapples which had proved fatal.

Anoa depressicornis.

An example of this interesting animal occasionally brought by Bugis boats from Celebes, was deposited in the gardens by the curator of the museum who had bought it to stuff. It was extremely tame, though occasionally it butted at the keeper when he went into its cage. It lived chiefly on bushes, and thrived very well till it was killed for stuffing. Recently I saw a young one in one of the animal shops which was remarkable for being covered with red wool, instead of the smooth black brown hair of the adult.

Cervulus Muntjac.

The Kijang. This pretty animal lived and bred very readily in confinement. A pair was procured from Sumatra and they produced eight young all males. It was very remarkable to see how quickly the newborn Kijang developed. The births took place a little before daylight and the little one very soon was staggering about on its legs; by nine o'clock it could stand and walk about quite easily. Indeed on one occasion before seven a.m. a new born one succeeded in getting between the bars of the cage and running away to a wood near by, where it disappeared and was said to have been killed by a pariah dog. The Kijang is a very tame and quiet animal though the males occasionally tried to fight and had to be separated.

Two or three died during my absence in England from what cause I do not know. The others were sold. I believe this animal has never been successfully carried to England as it does not stand a sea-voyage well. Its food is bushes, boughs of waringin, and other trees, sweet potatoes and tapioca roots.

In my account of the Mammals of the Malay peninsula, I stated that it did not occur in Singapore. Since that time however I have seen one female caught at Jurong and heard of others in Bukit Timah and elsewhere.

Cervus unicolor.

The Rusa or Sambur. These were constantly kept and bred regularly in confinement but chiefly produced bucks.

Indeed females are not so common in captivity as males. This may perhaps be due to the fact that the female is much more difficult to move about than the male, as it fights violently when attempts are made to catch it and often gets injured or dies of shock. It is curious that the deer which stands injuries from gunshot wounds etc. very easily is very apt to be injured fatally in catching and transhipping. A deer to be conveyed from place to place must never have its feet tied, as if this is done the animal will almost certainly die.

The Sambur buck when adult is often extremely dangerous, and will attack people in a ferocious manner when quite unprovoked. A very fine one which had been brought up from a fawn, on one occasion attacked a cooly from behind who was filling its watertank and threw him to the top of the fence whence he scrambled down, inflicting a number of stabs on his legs and thighs. On another occasion by breaking a bar it got into an enclosure with a black buck which it attacked and lifted and carried about on its antlers. The black buck was rescued and the deer driven back into the enclosure, but taking advantage of the tub of water between the two enclosures being removed, he managed by lying down and wriggling through the small space to get again into the black buck's enclosure and killed it by one stab through the liver.

Deer in the tropics require a mudbath like a buffalo, and delight to wallow in it and cover themselves with mud. I have disturbed them at this refreshment in the forest in Singapore. They also require a dark house or stable to live in or otherwise they are pestered with flies. All attempts to stop this nuisance failed till the idea of making a perfectly dark stable in the enclosure occurred and this was found to be quite effective. The deer were quite free from the flies in the dark, and remained there most of the day. Even wild deer seem to be pestered in this manner. Once in Selangor I saw at a Sakai encampment, a pet doe, which lived loose in the woods and came out only when the Sakais called it and when they did so I observed that a number of these flies (one of the *Muscas*) came with it. A friend who was with me was anxious

to buy this deer, but the Sakai woman would not hear of it as she had brought it up from Java on her own milk and it was one of the family. The deer eat cut grass, bushes, and paddy. The doe produces one young one at a time, which has a couple of white spots on the sides near the rump, which very soon disappear. A number of bucks were bred, and eventually the whole lot were disposed of. Deer suffer occasionally from wounds caused by their cutting their legs in the fences, or by fighting, and these wounds are not very easy to heal, and are liable to get flyblown if care is not taken. A disease resembling foot and mouth, killed several on one occasion and a large doe died after producing a fawn apparently of anæmia, for it was observed when her skin was taken off that she was almost bloodless.

C. hippelaphus.

The Sumatran deer, a smaller beast with a golden coloring on the back and a habit of marching about with its head erect, has several times been on view. It is apt to be vicious and constantly tries to butt. It will not breed with the tam-bur, and has not been bred in the gardens menagerie. One, apparently an old beast, after several years went blind in both eyes with cataract and was eventually killed.

C. sp.

Philippine deer; one or more species of Philippines deer have been kept in captivity for some years at different dates, but those which have been kept within the last few years were too young to identify specifically.

C. axis.

The spotted deer. Formerly often kept in the Straits by Chinese and others, seems to live well. The only one presented to the gardens of late years expired shortly after arrival owing to its legs having been tied.

Antelope cervicapra.

The Black buck. This Indian animal has twice been kept, specimens having been presented by various regiments coming

from India. They live well in the Straits, eating grass, paddy etc.

One belonging to one of the regiments proved a nuisance by suddenly charging the men from behind, and when it had damaged eight in this manner, it was sent to the gardens. It was otherwise very quiet and tame. It was killed by a sambur deer as described previously.

Tragulus napu.

The large mouse deer often trapped by Malays has been constantly kept in enclosures. These animals had a habit of sitting almost motionless in a corner of their enclosure so that after a time large bony calli appeared on the legs at the joints. This was stopped by giving them a large soft ground enclosure, where there being several together they exercised themselves and lived and bred. Many that are brought in by the Malays are injured by having the sharp canine teeth broken off so as to prevent their biting and from that and other rough handling the poor animals frequently succumb. They eat spinach, sweet potatoes etc. In making their enclosure it is necessary to sink the palings in the ground for some depth as these animals can dig their way out beneath if it is not deep enough. On one occasion I purchased three Napus at Changi, one old and two young ones, which a Malay had had a long time, and brought them down in the same box they had always lived in but while waiting for about half an hour till an enclosure was got ready for them, unexpectedly the old female attacked the young ones and bit off their noses and ears, killing them, what provoked this maniacal attack I could not guess.

T. javanicus.

The Kanchil, resembles the Napu but is smaller and brown-er. It is about as common but less frequently brought into captivity, probably being more delicate and easily injured.

T. stauleyanus.

Is a Pelandok, as big as the Napu but of a bright foxy red. Its locality is said to be Rhio, but the species is only known

from specimens imported into Singapore by natives. Its habits in confinement are those of the Napu. It has several times been on view.

Sus cristatus.

The wild boar. Does not live at all well in captivity young ones have been brought several times to the gardens but soon died. The only one that I ever saw kept well as a pet was at a house in Selangor where it ran about the garden loose. I have seen Chinese pigs which had been allowed to cross with wild pigs in the forest the young of which did as well as ordinary pigs. There seems to be some doubt as to whether this species is identical with the Indian pig. It is still abundant in Singapore and some years ago a large wild boar invaded the gardens, and remained in the garden jungle for some days. A hunt was organized for it but it had got away before.

EDENTATA.

Manis javanica.

The scaly anteater is common in Singapore and has occasionally been caught in the gardens. It lives underground all day coming out of its burrows at night, when it is caught. It has often been on view for a few days in the garden's menagerie, but is impossible to keep. Its great strength and powers of digging make it difficult to retain in ordinary enclosures and it refuses to eat anything but termites, chopped meat and eggs which others of the order eat readily it will not touch. Adults and young ones of both sexes have been kept for a few days only. The young ones are very curious being pink, and climbing about their mother in an odd way.

MARSUPIALIA.

A number of Australian marsupials have been on view at different times, but the records and identifications of many have not been preserved. Kangaroos were kept as early as 1875 and among the species on view later were *Macropus giganteus*,

and *M. rufus*, and ? *ualabatus*, and several smaller species were also kept. Kangaroos do not thrive in this country on account of the damp which appears to cause diarrhoea. Two very fine black Wallabies were sent by Mr. Le Souef from the Perth Gardens in Australia. They arrived in the wet season, and though most carefully housed and fed on dry food, both died in a few days from diarrhoea. The smaller Kangaroo rats lived much longer. One however a charming little animal the day after it came in hopping about the cage at night must have overlooked the wire fencing and struck its head against it. It was found partly paralyzed next morning and though it lived for some time all pains taken with it produced no improvements and it eventually died. Three common Dasyures (*Dasyurus Geoffroyi*) lived for some time, but the climate did not seem to suit them well. A fine Cuscus, *Phalangista ursinus* was presented to the gardens some years ago, but owing to the long voyage it suffered from diarrhoea and it succumbed shortly. The Australian opossum, *Trichosurus vulpecula* proved the easiest marsupial to keep. A pair presented in 1898 which had long lived in captivity and were quite old lived long in the gardens and bred regularly. They were only lively at night, sleeping most of the day. Though the old pair were very friendly to each other, they occasionally got up little squabbles about places on a perch or food, and after swearing at each other would curl up together and go to sleep. Nearly all suffered sooner or later from ulceration of the tip of the tail, which was treated with iodoform, and usually healed readily, though the tip often died off.

BIRDS.

The record of the large number of birds of different kinds kept in the aviaries is very incomplete, as owing to difficulties in identifying them in the early days, they were often simply recorded by simple names, such as parrots, pigeons, etc. No attempt was made to keep insectivorous birds as there was no means of properly feeding them, and the expense of keeping a cooly to catch insects for them would have been too great. The gardens themselves abound in birds of all kinds which

find there a refuge from the shooter and trapper, and some account of those observed was published by the author in Natural Science.

The following is as complete a list of what have been kept in the aviaries as can be procured.

ORIOOLIDÆ.

Oriolus xanthonotus Horsf.

Malay Oriole, presented by the Duke of Newcastle, lived for some time.

EULABIDÆ.

Eulabes intermedia Hav.

The Tiong. Common in a wild state and occasionally nesting in the gardens.

Acridotheres sp.

Javanese Mynah, a very tame little bird, which readily talks. It lived for many years, and was eventually killed by a rat.

ALCEDINIDÆ.

Halcyon smyrnensis.

A bird of what I think was this species was brought alive having been caught in a spider's web. It was very restless and found impossible to keep alive.

PASSERINI.

Padda oryzivora.

Java sparrow. Was introduced to the gardens many years ago under the impression that it was insectivorous and established itself there. This graminivorous bird was distributed to various parts of the peninsula where it has settled down but never goes far from where it was first turned out.

BUCEROTIDÆ.

Buceros Rhinoceros.

The Rhinoceros Hornbill. One or two were kept at different times.

Authracoceras malabaricus.

Craniorrhinus corrugatus.

Anorrhinus galeritus.

These Hornbills live on fruit, bread and small birds. They were very fond of mice. One was very clever at catching sparrows when they flew through its cage. It would play with its victim for a time and then swallow it. They are apt to die very suddenly from no distinct cause.

PSITTACI.

Lorius domicella.

L. flavopalliatu8.

L. garrulu8.

A number of these gay coloured birds are brought by the Bugis men for sale.

Cacatua galerita.

The Sulphur crested Cockatoo was frequently kept.

C. moluccensis.

Large Cockatoo. One specimen lived for upwards of twenty years and is still alive.

C. sulphurea.

Lesser sulphur crest kept in 1880.

C. rosacea.

Rosy Cockatoo, has been kept for some time.

Palæornis longicauda.

The common parrakeet, does not live well in captivity. It is common wild in the gardens.

Calopsitta nova hollandia.

Lived well for some time.

Eclectu8 viridis, E. pectoralis and E. linnaei.

The Eclecti are often brought by Bugis men.

Eos fuscata.

Psittinus incertus Shaw.

The Pialing, is rather a dull stolid bird, sitting perched on the top of a stick the whole day.

Trichoglossus cyanogramma.

Loriculus galgulus.

The Serindit lives best in a small cage of rattan. It is a quiet little bird, chiefly attractive for its curious way of sleeping suspended by its claws to the top of the cage with its head hanging down like a bat.

GALLINÆ.

Pavo muticus.

The Malay pea-fowl, has several times been kept. Young birds are very difficult to keep, but full grown birds live well. One or two used to wander loose in the gardens, but disappeared either killed by musangs or stolen by natives. One very fine peacock was found dead in its cage one morning, with a punctured wound near the eye. This it was surmised was caused by a blow from the beak of pheasant which lived in the next cage.

Argasianus argus.

The argus pheasant and the Borneo-Argus have both been kept. The argus pheasants do not live well in captivity.

Polyplectron bicalcaratum.

Peacock pheasant, was in the aviary as early as 1875 but of late years none were obtained.

Numida meleagris.

The Guinea fowl lived for a number of years, and one at least must from its appearance have been very old when it died.

Gallus varius.

Javanese wildfowl. Cock birds lived well and long, hens seemed more delicate.

G. atroviolaceus.

This beautiful chicken was described by Lieut. Kelsall from specimens brought to Singapore from an unknown locality. Another pair was seen brought in for sale in one of the animal shops, but it has not been seen since. It lived for some time in the gardens. Its habitat is not known.

G. bankiva vars.

Japanese fowl have been on view, and also several monstrous chickens with three or four legs. One cock had an extra half pelvis and complete leg, and a hen had two legs projecting out straight behind it. Another curious monstrosity was a cock which walked so erect that its tail touched the ground between the legs. These monstrosities, by no means rare in the east, are very attractive to natives, quite a large number were brought to the earlier agricultural shows in Penang.

Phasianus Reevesi.

Reeves Bartail pheasant.

Euplocamus Veilloti.

Often obtained ; a handsome long lived bird.

*E. Horsfieldi.**E. nycthemerus.*

The silver pheasant. Lived well for some years.

E. proelatus.

Siamese pheasant. This beautiful bird did not live long as it was killed by a rat not long after it was obtained.

E. nobilis.

Borneo Fireback (1880).

Thaumalia picta.

Golden pheasant.

Acomus erythrophthalmus.

Rufous tailed pheasant. This handsome bird lives easily and long.

Rollulus roul-roul.

The green partridge lives tolerably well, but is very shy concealing itself in its box at the sight of visitors. They are liable to the attacks of a bird louse which crowd round the head and neck and seem always if neglected to prove fatal. The same parasite attacks and kills *calaenus nicobarica*.

Caccabis chukar.

The Indian partridge presented lived for a year or two.

Rhizothera longirostris.

The large partridge lives long and well. On one occasion a couple which had been kept in cages apart for a long time by a resident was presented to the gardens, as they were of different sexes and always calling to each other, it was assumed that they would live happily together but shortly after having been put into the same enclosure, on the absence of the keeper, the cock bird attacked the female and so pecked its head that it died.

Coturnix sp.

The button quail is brought in large numbers from India for food, but did not thrive when put into an open enclosure, as they seemed to suffer from damp.

Coturnix communis.

Common quail was in the aviaries in 1880.

RALLIDÆ.

Erythra phoenicurus.

The common water rail is frequently caught as it not rarely flies into houses at night attracted by the light, most so caught lived but a short time but some presented by Mr. Down lived long, and some are still living. It is common in a wild state in the garden where it often nests.

Porphyrio Edwardsi.

The purple coot, lived a very long time in captivity. The feet of these birds are apt to get swollen if the floor of the cage is of stone or cement.

P. sp.

From China. A dull blackish coot often kept as a pet by Chinese. Three birds have been presented, but two were killed and swallowed by a Python which found its way into the cage. I failed to identify this species.

CHARADRIDÆ.

Numenius phaeopus.

The Whimbrel. A specimen sent from Egypt lived but a short time.

PELECANIDÆ.

Pelecanus Philippinensis.

The grey pelican, has lived long in captivity. One specimen was caught in the harbour.

P. roseus.

A single bird was sent from the museum, which had been brought in by a Chinaman who had wounded it with a full charge of shot in the back. Of this injury it recovered completely in a few weeks and became a very fine bird. It was eventually sent to the museum again.

P. sp.

Two of these birds were found being carried about in a rickshaw by a Chinaman, who had missed the owner. The police sent them to the aviary where they remained for a long time, and were never claimed.

FREGATIDÆ.

Attagen minor.

This rather rare frigate bird lived long in captivity, but was finally killed by an adjutant who shared its cage and with whom it was on good terms. Some quarrel arose between the birds when no one was by and the adjutant broke the skull of the frigate bird with a blow of its beak.

A. sp.

A specimen bought for five dollars from a Malay in 1904 is still alive. These birds are the easiest of the sea birds to keep in captivity.

SULIDÆ.

Sula fiber.

The brown booby lived a long time in captivity. It was found that after a time in its enclosure its feet became stiff and it could not walk. This was cured easily by allowing it at intervals to swim in the lake with a string attached to it, which it much enjoyed.

Leptoptilus Argala.

The Indian adjutant. One example of this bird was kept for some time.

L. javanica.

The common adjutant. This bird is very long-lived and one has been in captivity for over 20 years, as no one seems to know when it came. Most of the birds brought in have been wounded by shot and the old one had its wing broken and never repaired. One which was sent to the gardens appeared to be in excellent condition but refused to eat, and died in a couple of days. It was found to have received a complete charge of shot in the abdomen. The adjutants eat meat, fish, rats and any vermin.

ANATIDÆ.

Cygnus alor.

White swans were kept for many years on the lake but both of the two last disappeared and were supposed to have been stolen.

C. atratus.

The Australian black swan has always been kept on the lake and not rarely bred, making a large nest of rotten leaves fished up from the bottom of the lake by the cock bird which

threw them to the hen who arranged them by stamping on them with her feet. The young birds however were often destroyed by eagles and hawks. When a pair of swans occupied the lake they would not allow a new comer there but chased it off. They often left the lake to crop the grass on the grass plots, and one while crossing the road was run over by a carriage and its leg nearly cut off. The leg had to be removed, and the swan recovered and lived for many years, and though it could no longer walk as before, it used to wriggle along on its belly on the grass plots and so get the grass it liked.

Two were killed and eaten by a large python, on two successive months. On the occasion of the second disappearance of the swan a hunt was organised and the python 18 feet long was found on the Island in the lake and shot with the swan still inside it. The head of the swan had been crushed by the jaws of the snake, but the body was entire, giving the snake a remarkable appearance reminding one of a *Plesiosaurus*.

Dendrocygna javanica

The whistling teal, was constantly kept on the lake and used to nest, and rear young which however were often destroyed by eagles and kites. At one time when there was a crocodile in the lake, the teal used to roost each night on the leaves of the *Victoria Regia* water lily, and frequently laid eggs there. Though the wings of these ducks were cut at first so that they could not fly they used commonly to take long flights when the feathers grew again, and they could not be recaptured, and either flew far away or fell victims to would-be sportsmen.

Nettopus coromandelianus.

The goose teal, used for many years to frequent the lake in the spring, but would only remain a few weeks on passage.

Aix sponsa.

Mandarin Duck a pair was presented to the gardens but did not live long.

Anas boschas var.

Three Bali ducks were for a long time on the lake having been presented by Mr. Balfour Lees. The peculiarity of this bird consists of its curious erect habit when walking. It stands as erect as a penguin, whence it is often known as the penguin duck. A number of ducks of different kinds were sent on one occasion from Egypt, of these only two arrived alive, a widgeon (*Mareca penelope*) and a tufted duck, *Fuligula cristata* both were put on the lake, but remained there but a short time, and then disappeared.

STRIGES.

Ketupa javanensis Lam.

The Fishing owl. These are very long-lived owls and those in the gardens have been there 16 or more years.

Bubo orientalis.

Was on view several times.

Ninox scutulata.

The little Hawk owl lives but a short time in captivity.

Scops bakkamaenus.

This and one or two other small owls were kept for a short time.

Asio accipitrinus.

The short-eared owl. One caught in Singapore (the only one recorded from the peninsula) lived for some time in the gardens.

ACCIPITRES.

Hieratus pennatus.

A pair of these were found fighting in the gardens and a cooly caught one under his coat. It was transferred apparently none the worse to a cage in which was a large Sea-eagle. On being fed, the little eagle left its own piece of meat and tried to rob the Sea-eagle, who resisted and caught the small bird by the wings. It was quickly rescued, and transferred to another cage where it rearranged its plumage, erected its crest

and seemed quite happy. Next morning after being fed it fell dead. At the post mortem examination it was found that the liver and other viscera had been cut through in several places during the first fight. Though it had showed no signs of any injury till its sudden death.

Lophiotriorchis Kieneri.

This beautiful bird was caught attacking the pigeons of a resident who sent it to the aviary, but not long afterwards owing to the carelessness of a cooly it escaped.

Spizaetus Horsfieldi.

Horsfield's Eagle is common in Singapore. This fine black Eagle has often been caught but never seems to get tame, constantly dashing against the wires of its cage.

Haliastur leucoryphus.

Mace's Sea Eagle. A specimen was kept for very many years, how long was not known. It showed signs of great age, and in trying to bathe in too small a tank injured its wing. The wound refused to heal and the bird had to be killed.

H. leucogaster.

The common Sea-Eagle, has been caught several times in the gardens and by residents and kept in the aviaries for a long period. It lives very well in captivity.

Haliastur indus.

Brahminy Kite. Often caught young, and has lived for many years.

Spilornis bacha.

A common hawk has often been presented to the gardens and lived fairly long.

Accipiter virgatus.

The common Sparrow-hawk, has been often caught and kept. It has been captured close to the aviary pouncing on a grass lizard. It is very restless in captivity dashing against the bars of the cage and seldom lives long.

COLUMBÆ.

Osmotreron vernans.

The green pigeon can never be kept long in confinement as it refuses to feed.

Carpophaga oenea.

The Pergam, lives well and long.

C. insularis.

This pretty pigeon from the Nicobars lives easily but is seldom procurable.

C. whartoni.

The Christians Island pigeon is difficult to keep as it refuses most kinds of food.

C. sylvatica.

Indian fruit Pigeon kept in 1880.

Myristicivora bicolor.

The Rawei. This beautiful black and white pigeon well in captivity.

Calaenas nicobarica.

A pretty bird easily kept. It is a very quiet bird hardly moving about. At night, it seems to be more lively and some kept at the Director's house always made a kind of cooing noise at about 9 o'clock at night. It is often brought by natives to Singapore. It feeds chiefly on paddy.

Chalcophaps indica.

A number of these pretty pigeons were put in a cage in the aviary, but owing to the fall of a bit of board all escaped. They however settled down in the gardens where they may be often seen.

Columbia livia.

Rock-pigeon kept in 1880.

Butoreron capelli.

Five of these birds were sent from Johore in 1905, but refused to feed.

Goura coronata.

The Victoria crowned pigeon, lives very well in captivity. Some obtained about 1875 lived for about 16 years. Of two presented later one died of some disease resembling gapes which at that time was very prevalent among domestic fowls.

Turtur tigrina and *Geopelia striata* are both very common in the Gardens in a wild state.

Macropygia assimilis.

Two examples of this brown pigeon were kept in 1880.

LARIDÆ.

A large gull, perhaps the glaucous gull *Larus* was received with other birds from Egypt and lived for some years. Although it ate fish, it chiefly lived towards the end of its life on bananas, which it evidently much preferred.

PHOENICOPTERI.

Phoenicopterus roseus.

The flamingo. Several of these birds were received from Egypt, and were put in an enclosure on the lake but they were attacked by the large water turtles, (*Trionyx*) with which the lake was infested and some being killed, the others were removed to an enclosure in the aviary, but they did not thrive and all died.

IBIDÆ.

Ibis melanocephalus.

The black-headed Ibis, was presented in 1903, it was in young plumage but shortly developed its white feathers and dusky head. It is still alive.

ARDEIDÆ.

Ardea sumatrana.

The large blue heron two of these birds have lived for a very long time in the Gardens, one about 20 years. The second about 15. This latter was caught young at Changi and brought up by Malays. It used to go to fish along the sea-coast every day and return to the house at night. This heron makes a strange booming noise constantly, holding its head erect and dilating its throat. The female has laid eggs several times in the aviaries but the rats have usually destroyed them.

Bubulons coromandus.

The Cattle egret lives well and long in captivity. One has been kept since 1892, another was obtained later. I have seen them kept as pets by the Akits a race of Sumatrans who live on rafts in the Siak river, and catch fish. This bird produces its beautiful egret feathers once a year in spring and they can be easily removed when ready to shed without injury to the bird. The two birds were at one time put into the same cage but fought viciously, one receiving some damage to its head.

CICONIDÆ.

Dissemurus episcopus.

This handsome stork was represented by two young birds sent from Pahang which lived and grew very well in confinement till they attained their full coloring. They were both killed by a curious accident. A swarm of bees took up its abode in the bushes close to the aviary, and as they were troublesome, the coolies attempted to destroy the comb. The bees flew about the aviary in swarms but none of the birds took any notice of them except the storks which snapped at them, and some of the bees getting into their mouths stung them in the throat and both died the following day.

Nycterinia Jabiru.

The Jabiru two of these fine birds were presented in 1899 and lived for some years when one died. The other is still living.

Two white Indian storks were presented in 1901, one of which had its beak so bent by some accident that it could not feed itself, and had to be fed by hand. A temporarily employed keeper unaware of this did not do so and the bird eventually died. The other is still living.

RATITÆ.

Dromaeus Novæ-Hollandiæ.

The Emu. These birds were kept from 1875 onwards. One pair in the Gardens bred in 1892 and the female laid one egg, unfortunately broken by accident by the male. Not long afterwards the male accidentally got his neck caught in the woodwork of his cage and though released quickly died in a few minutes perhaps from shock. The female was sold some years later.

Casuarinus uniappendiculatus.

A female of this rare Ceram Cassowary was presented in 1891, and died in 1905 apparently of old age. It lived on bread, sweet-potatoe and the cobs of maize after the squirrels had eaten the grains off them.

C. sp.

Five young birds from New Guinea were purchased some years ago, and kept in an enclosure, but had to be separated as they fought. They were eventually sold.

REPTILES.

Trionyx cartilagineus.

The water turtle, caught in the lake lived many years. It is not only carnivorous, living on fish and frogs, but eats also paddy and boiled rice made up into balls. They evidently breed in the lake, as they became abundant at one time and killed the flamingos by biting their legs. They were caught by a large wire trap with a falling door baited with dead birds.

Testudo emys.

The large Malay land tortoise. One was caught by myself in Johor, another in the Dindings and a third was presented

to the Gardens. They ate kang kong (*Ipomea aquatica*). They lived long and were eventually sold.

Testudo amboinensis.

The common box-tortoise, chiefly specimen, caught in Singapore, lived well eating kang-kong. These animals used not rarely to lay eggs, 2 at a time, very large for the size of the animal, oblong white with very hard thick shells. They deposited them in a corner of the enclosure and partly covered them with sand. None were ever hatched.

Daimonia subtrijuga.

The Siamese tortoise presented by Capt. Flower, lived but a short time and would not feed. It was discovered later that it ate exclusively a blue mussel, unprocurable in Singapore.

Geomyda spinosa Gray.

The red jungle tortoise, common on Bukit Timah, lived easily in captivity. It eats leaves of kang kong etc. I have found it eating agarics in the forests.

Cyclemys platynota Gray.

The flatbacked tortoise, caught in Singapore, is a dull dirty looking tortoise which spends almost all its time under the water.

Chelone imbricata.

The Hawk's bill turtle. A number of small ones were presented to the gardens, but lived a short time only, as apparently the fresh water was not suitable for them and their feet became diseased. A larger one was obtained later, which its former owner said refused food of all kinds. It was found that it could not eat whole fish but if they were cut into bits it ate them. It lived for some months only, swimming very briskly about its tank but it appears these animals require sea water.

Crocodilus porosus.

The common crocodile, is easily procured and easily kept. One brought to the gardens and left tied up for a short time managed to escape into the lake where it grew to a length of 6 or 7 feet, and became troublesome, destroying the waterfowl and eventually commenced trying to seize the coolies drawing water. All kinds of methods were resorted to destroy it. It was twice wounded with shot, and both arsenic and strychnine were administered to it in chickens. Attempts were made to net it, and to catch it with hooks and bamboo spikes fastened to chickens and also to destroy it with dynamite. All proved unsuccessful, and finally the lake was drained nearly dry and attempts made to find and shoot or spear it, but it concealed itself in the mud, and during the night escaped from the lake and was never seen or heard of again. Another was kept in a tank for a considerable time, and became tame enough to come to the side whenever it was called, but was always vicious when the keeper entered the enclosure. On one occasion a visitor thrust a stick into its mouth which broke and a portion lodged transversely across its throat. This was with some difficulty extracted, but caused an abscess behind the base of the ramus of the jaw which penetrated through causing a large hole from the outside into its throat. The animal refused food for a few days, and the wound commenced to heal and in a surprisingly short time the damage was quite repaired. The crocodile lived till it was sold in 1904.

Hydrosaurus salvator.

The Biawak or Monitor has often been kept. It is common in Singapore, and one was actually caught in a godown in the town, having apparently come up a drain from the river. It was in a very poor starved condition. This lizard attains a very large size and is destructive to poultry. A large one living near the lake killed some Siamese teal and a black swan in 1888 before it was destroyed. One of no great size which had escaped from a cage nearly caused the death of the cooly who recaptured it. It had climbed up a tree, and he ascended the tree and noosed it with a string noose on a stick, but when he

jerked it from its hold it fell and as it did so struck him with its sharp claws on the ankle, cutting an artery from which he nearly bled to death. The Biawak eats meat, fish, frogs, rats, etc., when given a rat it shakes it violently like a dog, and then crushes the body from head to tail in its jaws till all the bones are broken when it swallows it whole, head first, when defending itself it slashes about with its long wiry tail, inflicting sharp blows. In captivity the animal constantly pushes its nose against the wire netting so that after being in confinement for some time most of them have the skin of the nose rubbed away. It much enjoys lying in a water tank, though it does very well without one. This animal lays its eggs in holes of no great depth in sandy places. I have seen quite a number so engaged.

OPHIDIL

Though many kinds of the smaller snakes are abundant in Singapore and often caught in or near the gardens, few have been kept for any length of time in the aviaries, on account of the absence of a proper house for them. Glass boxes such as are used in most menageries are very hot, unless put in a properly cool house, and feeding these small snakes requires a supply of frogs and mice which would entail an extra cooly to catch them. Some of them have been kept for a short time after capture and later sent to the Museum or given away to collectors.

The following were on-view from time to time.

Dipsadomorphus dendrophilus.

D. Cynodon.

Chrysopelaea ornata.

Dryophis prasina.

Bungarus fasciatus.

This poisonous snake was kept for some time. It is very handsome with its black and yellow rings, but very vicious readily striking at any one. It has a habit of rapidly beating

its tail on the ground when annoyed, making a rattling sound, apparently as a warning. *Callophis gracilis*. Also a poisonous snake does the same. The specimen exhibited came from Pahang.

Naja tripudians.

The black cobra a common snake in the gardens has often been exhibited, but seldom lives long in captivity. Many possibly were injured in capture. It does not feed very readily in captivity, but will eat mice and small birds, and frogs. Its habit of spitting its venom into the eyes of people approaching too near it makes it a dangerous animal to keep in a close wire cage, and it seemed to suffer from heat in a glass box.

N. bungarus.

The Hamadryad. Small specimens caught in the gardens were exhibited on several occasions. One was caught eating a small python, and transferred to a cage but it refused to continue its meal, and others obtained refused to feed though snakes, eggs, mice, frogs and other food was offered.

This snake is now apparently rare in Singapore, none have been brought in for a long time. The last I saw was a moderately large one brought in a box by two little Malay boys who had caught it near the Barracks. They had no idea it was a dangerous snake.

Lachesis Wagleri.

The green viper. This has often been exhibited being a common and handsome snake, beautifully marked with black, yellow, green and prussian blue. It lives well in captivity and also breeds, producing 5 to 9 young at a time. As of course is well known to most people, the young are born free and not deposited in the form of eggs. The green viper eats rats of quite large size, birds, lizards and frogs. There is always a little difficulty in rearing young ones, as they require very small lizards for their food which are difficult to catch but some have been brought up. It is a quiet snake lying quite still on a branch for hours together. On two occasions coolies

in the gardens have been bitten by young green vipers which had fallen from a tree and been stepped on. The bite is not fatal but gives a good deal of pain for a few hours, the inflammation being about as bad as that of a scorpion sting. A native who possessed a large pariah dog, allowed a very large fresh-caught green viper to bite the dog on the thigh. A dog uttered a shriek and ran away, returning quite well in about two hours and none the worse. A sparrow was put into the cage of a green viper and flew about taking no notice of the snake, till the viper suddenly struck it on the thigh, and the blood immediately flowed. The bird flew away to the end of the cage but did not seem at all affected by the poison. The snake followed it up and struck at it again seizing its head in its mouth and crushing it at once. As had the bird been free it could easily have flown out of the snakes reach before the snake caught it again, the action of the poison does not appear to be of much value to the reptile.

Python curtus.

The little red python, a short thick red and grey snake formerly considered very rare is not at all uncommon in the forests of Bukit Timah, and has often been exhibited. It is a sluggish snake unless it means to strike which it does with lightning like rapidity. It feeds on rats and mice and will take milk occasionally. It only requires feeding once a month as a rule.

Python reticulatus.

The Python is one of the commonest snakes in Singapore. And specimens of every size up to 26 feet long have been constantly exhibited in the aviaries. Very large ones have also been seen and killed also in a wild state in the gardens, and small one have occasionally found their way into the aviary cages and devoured some of the birds, and being afterwards unable to escape by the small hole by which they entered were captured on the following morning. Like many snakes the python is nocturnal remaining quiet all day and going out in search of food at night. Young pythons eat rats and birds, and small to middle sized pythons are common visitors

to fowl houses where they often kill more fowls than they eat. One of about 12 or 15 feet brought to the gardens for sale was said to contain no less than 12 ducks. Large pythons in the forest live on deer, pigs and other game of that kind. Small sized pythons usually feed once a month. The large ones over 20 feet long, usually once in from six to nine months. One which was about 22 feet long, not long after it was brought in passed the remains of a deer. It fed again some time later on three chickens, and remained without food for six months when it passed the remains of the fowls and then ate a good sized pariah dog, which lasted it for 9 months. There is very little difficulty in inducing the python to live on dead food, though naturally they kill their own prey. At first however they not rarely refuse a dead chicken or rat. Live animals such as fowls if put into a cage with a python are never alarmed at it, at least until it moves about; the fowls perch on the snake and clean their feathers, the rats burrow down among the coils of the snake and seem quite contented. The mythical fascination of the reptile does not exist except in poetical imagination. If the python is hungry—he usually stretches himself, looks fixedly at his prey which take no notice whatever of them. There is a rapid motion of the head and fore part of the snake, so rapid that it is impossible to see what happens, and the prey is encircled by a coil and a half of the snake's neck with its head firmly held and crushed in its mouth. The stroke is one of the most rapid things I have seen, and it is impossible for the prey to be killed quicker in any way.

If the food is dead he examines it carefully all over and taking it in his coils pushes it head first into his mouth. All snakes I believe swallow the prey head first, and I found once in a wood in Selangor a curious frog so marked that its tail end looked like the head. So that if a snake came and attempted to seize the frog by what was apparently its head, the frog at one spring would be out of the way. The python, especially large ones, only feed at night, and they shew signs of hunger by restlessly moving about the cage. They much object to being looked at or annoyed during their slow swallowing of the prey, and if disturbed will reject the food even if partially swallowed

and will not feed again. Almost any snakes of any size will eat smaller ones. I have seen *Doliophis trivirgatus* eating a small brown snake, and the python will also occasionally do the same.

On one occasion there were five fair sized pythons put into one large cage. The biggest, a very thick snake, was about 25 feet long, the next in size seventeen feet, the others 12 to 15 feet. But during the first two nights the big snake ate the three smaller snakes, and had a try at the other who beat it off though it was slightly wounded. After this the two snakes lived at opposite ends of the cage. The large one was particularly vicious and it was unsafe for the keeper to go into its cage.

The python requires to be supplied with some arrangement for bathing, as it is very fond of water and suffers much if kept in too hot and dry a place, especially when it is changing its skin a dangerous time for any snake.

As a rule in spite of their great strength and weight these big snakes are easy to handle as in a struggle they soon get tired. One day one 21 feet long escaped from its cage and took refuge in a wood. As a little rain had fallen it was easily tracked by the broad bar across the road which it had made when passing. It was noosed by a running noose by one of the coolies and of course lashed out and fought furiously for a few minutes, but the other coolies about 20 in number seized it by the tail and body in a row and it was carried along, in spite of its struggles. It showed great ingenuity in getting a kink of its body against a tree and pulling on that, but eventually became quieter and was quite exhausted by the time it was brought to its cage. However it soon recovered, and lived for some time being finally killed by one of those pests to a menagerie, the man who cannot see an animal in a cage however tame without jobbing it with a stick. The man was arrested and fined, but the snake never recovered from the comparatively slight wounds it received. In noosing a snake the captor must wait till it raises its head, which it will generally do when threatened, and he must not miss slipping the noose over its head at the right moment or the snake will understand and dodge

the noose afterwards every time. When noosed and the snake begins to fight, care must be taken not to get the noose too tight, but play the snake like a fish if it fights much, as it soon gives up. A python can bite severely and its strong recurved teeth make a very bad wound, especially as it will not let go. Two Malays were carrying one through the streets and the one behind who was carrying the head end dropped it, it swung downwards and seized the calf of the leg of the Malay in front, lacerating it severely. I believe the snake's head had to be cut off before the Malay could be released.

Many years ago a python in the cage at the gardens, attacked its keeper. He was an European and went into the cage in a state of intoxication to show off the snake. The snake about 15 feet long, was annoyed and seized him, getting a coil or two round him. Assistance was procured and the snake was got off, but the man was marked all over the body with bruises as if he had been beaten with a thick stick. Had the snake been really intending to crush him, doubtless he would have had some ribs broken at least.

The python has never bread in captivity in the gardens, but one new caught one laid a large number of eggs on one occasion, now of which however hatched.

The flesh of the python is eaten by Chinese, and oil from the fat is in much request by Malays as a medicine for rheumatism.

REPTILES OCCURRING IN A WILD STATE IN THE GARDEN.

The following reptiles have been seen in the gardens in a wild state from time to time.

TORTOISES.

Trionyx cartilaginens. In the lakes.

Cyclemys platynota. In the lakes once.

Testudo ambomensis. Swamp economic garden.

LIZARDS.

Aelurbscalabotus felinus.

Rare, in the economic gardens.

Gehyra mutilata.

Common in houses.

Gecko monachus.

Common in aviaries.

Draco volans.

At certain times the flying lizards came to the gardens in numbers, and may be seen flying from tree to tree in the hot part of the day. They seem to have regular routes across the gardens, and a few days after their appearance they disappear again, and none are to be seen for some months.

Calotes cristatellus.

The chamooleon lizard is very common.

Varanus salvator.

Not seen of late years, though still common in Singapore.

Mabuia multifasciata.

The common scinc, abundant.

SNAKES.

Typhlops braminus.

The Burrowing snake not rare.

Python reticulatus.

Common.

Cylindrophis rufus.

Common.

Chersydrus granulatus.

A dirty looking aquatic snake, found entering the garden (1898) after a spell of very hot weather apparently seeking water.

Tropidonotus piscator.

Occasionally in wet spots.

Macropisthodon rhodomelas.

A little red snake very common in the grass.

Coluber melanurus.

Not rare.

Coluber oxycephalus.

Occasionally.

Dendrolaphus caudolineatus.

Very common.

Simotes octolineatus.

Common.

S. signatus.

Under tiles near the office 1898.

Homalopsis buccata.

In mud. Economic gardens.

Dryophis prasinus.

Very common tree snake.

Chryopelea ornata.

Common.

Naia tripudians.

Common.

N. bungarus.

Now rare.

Callophis gracilis.

Not very common.

Doliophis bivirgatus.

Rare.

R. A. Soc., No. 46, 1906.

Lachesis Wagleri.

Common.

BATRACHIANS.

Rana macrodon.

Formerly common but much-sought for food by the Klings.

R. erythroea.

Common in the ponds.

R. labialis.

Common do.

R. leucomystax.

Common depositing its spawn in the waterbutts

R. limnocharis.

In the ponds.

Callula pulchra.

The Bullfrog, very common.

Bufo melanostictus.

The common Toad very abundant.

AN INDEX

In Romanised Hokkien and Cantonese

Compiled by Mr. Tan Kee Soon, of the Chinese Protectorate,
and

Revised by Messrs. A. W. Bailey and F. M. Baddeley,
to

“The Chinese Names of Streets and Places in Singapore.”

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Note. In this Index ‘ô’ has approximately the sound of
‘o’ in ‘go,’ ‘o’ that of ‘aw’ in ‘law.’

Hokkien.

A-bit-no hang Samban Street	Au-kang Serangoon Road
A-phien kong-si Cecil Street	Ban-Heng bi-kau Beach Road
Ang kiô Thomson Road Bridge	Ban-hin koi Malacca Street
Ang-kiô thau Thomson Road	Be-chhia koi Upper Circular Road
Ang-mo hue-hng Botanical Gardens	Be-chhia lo-bue Bukit Timah
Ang-mo thiong Kampong Java Road	Bih-lang koi Lorong Teluk
Ang-teng lo-thau Collyer Quay	Bo moa ⁿ -iu koi Albert Street
Au-bé-chhia lo Victoria Street	Bu-khô kang Serimbun
Au-be-chhia lo Chiong-kun ia kiong Johore Road	But-lok Bedoh

Hokkien.—Continued.

Chan-chu kang	Chioh-sua ⁿ
Selitar	Pulau Obin
Chap-peh keng	Chiu-long lai
Boat Quay	Cornwall Street
Chap-peh-keng au	Beng Hoon Road
Circular Road	Havelock Road
Chap-sa ⁿ hang	Chiu-long pi ⁿ
Boat Quay	Cheang Wan Seng Rd.
Chap-sa ⁿ hang au	Cho-su-kiong khau
Circular Road	Trass Street
Chhai-hng lai	Gopeng Street
Lavender Street	Chua-chu kang
Chhai-tng au	Chua Chu Kang
Bencoolen Street	Chui-bo lai
Chhat-bok koi	Alexandra Road
South Bridge Road	Chui-chhu bue
Chhau-chhi	Boat Quay
New Market Road	Chui-lan teng
Park Road	Club Street
Chhiang thai koi	Ann Siang Hill
Upper Hokkien Street	Chui-sien mng
Chhiang thai koi e chat	North Bridge Road
Hokkien Street	Chui-sien-mng be-liau hang-
Chiang-gi	a lai
Changi	Bain Court
Chin-chu sua ⁿ	Chui-tham thau
Pearl's Hill Road	Thomson Road Reser-
Chin Heng toa chhu	voir.
North Boat Quay	Ga-lan kuan
Chin Seng chhu-pi ⁿ	Land Office
Coleman Street	Gi-hin kong-si
Chin Seng sua ⁿ khau	China Street
Enggor Street	Gi-hok koi
Krian Street	Carpenter Street
Chin sui koi	Gi-hok kong-si au
Chin Swee Road	Clarke Street
	Gi-lap
	Siglap

Hokkien.—Continued.

Gi-oh khau	Gu-chhia-chui mata chhu
Amoy Street	Kreta Ayer Police Station
Gia-kang ma-ti	Gu-chhia-chui toa be-chhia lo
Blakang Mati	South Bridge Road
Go-cho bue	Gu-kak hang
Crawford Road	Cheng Cheok Street
Go-cho lut	Gu-long lai
Rochor Road	Blanco Court
Go-cho lut bô-bue hang	Guan Sun koi
Bernard Street	Teluk Ayer Street
Carine Street	Hai-ki ⁿ ang-mo toa-oh pi ⁿ
Farquhar Street	Bras Basah Road
Go-cho ma-ta chhu	Hai-ki ⁿ thih tiau-kiô
Rochor Police Station	Cavenagh Bridge
Go-cho pa-sat	Hai-kuan
Crawford Road	Marine Office
Go-cho toa kong-si	Hai-kuan ma-ta chhu
Lavender Street	Marine Police Station
Go-cho toa-peh-kong	Hai-lam hue-kuan au
Balestier Road	Hylam Street
Go-tai thien-kiong	Hai-lam hue-kuan hang
Church Street	Malabar Street
Gu-chhia-chui	Hai-lam hue-kuan pi ⁿ
New Bridge Road	Middle Road
Gu-chhia-chui hi-hng au	Hai-lam koi
Almeida Street	Hylam Street
Gu-chhia-chui hi-hng koi	Hai-lam sua ⁿ
Smith Street	Thomson Road
Gu-chhia-chui hi-hng koi	Hai-san koi
cheng koi	Upper Cross Street
Sago Street	Hai-san koi ang-mo oh au
Gu-chhia-chui hue ⁿ -koi	Mosque Street
Tringganu Street	Heng-Liong koi
Gu-chhia-chui kia	Robinson Road
Craig Road	Hi-kuan koi
Duxton Road	Carpenter Street
Neil Road	

198 CHINESE NAMES OF STREETS IN SINGAPORE

Hokkien.—Continued.

Hiap Hoat koi	Hue-long koi
D'Almeida Street	Sambawa Road
Hiok-Ni sin chhu au	Hue-sia ⁿ
Coleman Street	Kallang Road
Ho Ban Ni ⁿ au koi	I-sio ⁿ koi
Sago Lane	Pekin Street
Ho-lan-se le-pai-tng pi ⁿ	It-ho ma-ta chhu
Bras Basah Road	Central Police Station
Hok-im-kuan au-hue ⁿ -hang	Ji-chap keng
Cashin Street	Beach Road
Hok-im-kuan au-koi	Jalan Sultan
Bain Street	Ji-ong ge-mng
Hok Lam koi	Colonial Secretary's
Hock Lam Street	Office
Hong Hin lo	Ji-ong sua ⁿ -kha
Kim Seng Road	Niven Road
Hong Lim pa-sat	Ji-ongsua ⁿ -kha ti tek-kha khi
Havelock Road	Wilkie Road
Hu-liau lai	Sophia Road
Kampong Martin	Jiau-a koi
Huan-a kam-kong lai	Arab Street
Haji Lane	Jiau-a koi kam-kong lai
Huan-a thiong-cheng be-liau	Haji Lane
Jalan Kubor	Jiau-a phah-thang koi
Huan-a thiong-cheng thau-	Little Cross Street
tiau	Jit-pun koi
Jalan Pisang	Malay Street
Huan-a thiong-cheng tiong	Ka-lan-ji
tiau	Kranji
Jalan Kledek	Ka-lang kiô
Hue-chhia thau	Kallang Road
Singapore Railway	Kallang Bridge
Station	Ka-lang lut
Hue-hng au	Kallang Road
Holland Road	Ka-lek lut
Hue-hng kak	Craig Road
Commercial Square	

CHINESE NAMES OF STREETS IN SINGAPORE 199

Hokkien.—Continued.

Ka-seng koi	Kam-kong ma-lak-kah pun-
Cashin Street	sô chhia tui bin koi
Ka-tong	Kerr Street
Tanjong Katong	Kam-kong ma-lak-kah sam-
Kam-kong ka-la-bu phau-be-	pa-yang teng au
po hang	Keng Cheow Street
Buffalo Road	Kam-kong ma-lak-kah sam-
Kam-kong ka-poh	pa-yang teng hang
Dickson Road	Omar Road
Weld Road	Kam-kong ma-lak-kah sin
Clive Street	pasat koi
Kam-kong ka-poh hue ⁿ (or	New Market Road
toa) koi	Kam-kong ma-lak-kah Tan
Dunlop Street	Seng-ong au
Kam-kong ka-poh thai-tu	Fisher Street
long	Kam-kong sai-kong ang-mo
Jalan Besar	phah thih
Kam-kong ma-lak-kah bue-	Merbau Road
tiau koi	Kam-kong sai-kong khoi-ki ⁿ
Solomon Street	Tampinis Road
Kam-kong ma-lak-kah chha-	Kam-kong sai-kong phah-
chun thau	thih au
Hong Lim Quay	Tampinis Road
Kam-kong ma-lak-kah hai-	Kang-kia ⁿ
ki ⁿ	Chua Chu Kang
Hong Lim Quay	Kang-po-kek
Kam-Kong ma-lak-kah Heng	Municipal Office
Chhun hi hng tui-bin koi	Kat-ti-li hang-a lai
Angus Street	Guthrie Lane
Kam-kong ma-lak-kah hi hng	Kau-a ki ⁿ
koi	North Canal Road
Cumming Street	Kek-sng cheng
Kam-kong ma-lak-kah kang-	North Boat Quay
a ki ⁿ	Keng-chiau koi
Canal Road	Keng Cheow Street
Kam-kong ma-lak-kah kiô	Kha-khu keng
Read Bridge	Gaol

200 CHINESE NAMES OF STREETS IN SINGAPORE.

Hokkien.—Continued.

Khe-ki ⁿ	Lam-in-tang-tho-kho kak-
Boat Quay	thau
Khoi-ki ⁿ hue ⁿ -koi-a	De Souza Street
Canton Street	Lau-chi hang
Kiau-keng khau	Minto Road
China Street	Lau-chi kha
Kim-lan biô	Alexandra Road
Narcis Street	Lau-chui khe ⁿ
Kit-ling-a le pai au	Stamford Road
Pagoda Street	Lau-ia-keng khau
Kit-ling-a le-pai-tng cheng	Phillip Street
Muar Road	Lau kha-khu-keng khau
Kit-ling biô au	Bras Basah Road
Pagoda Street	Lau pa-sat khau
Kit-ling biô pi ⁿ	Malacca Street
Mosque Street	Market Street
Kit-ling le-pai-tng cheng Chi-	Lau pa-sat ma-ta-chhu au
ang-kun-ia pi ⁿ	Cecil Street
Ophir Road	Lau toa-peh-kong hit-tiau
Kong-chioh-a	Anson Road
Canal Road	Leng-thau che ⁿ
Havelock Road	River Valley Road
Kong-chioh-a chiu-long lai	Lô-kun chhu
Cheang Lim Hien Street	General Hospital
Chin Swee Road	Lô-ma pan-jiang
Cheang Hong Lim Lane	Rochor Road
Kong-chioh-a chiu long thau	Lô-ma pan-jiang hang
Tong Watt Road	Fish Court
Kong-chioh hi-hng au-koi	Lô-ma pan-jiang toa-be-
Lim Eng Bee Lane	chhia lo
Ku ba-li	North Bridge Road
Shaik Madersah Lane	Ma-cho-kiong au
Kua ⁿ -chha tiam koi	Amoy Street
Macao Street	Ma-cho-kiong hi-thai au
Kui-lan hang	Stanley Street
Tan Quee Lan Street	Ma-cho-kiong pi ⁿ
	Japan Street

Hokkien.—Continued.

Ma-kau koi	Ong-hu khau
Hong Kong Street	Sultan Gate
Man-li	Ong-hu khut-thau hang
Mandi	Padang Alley
Mang-ku-lu	Ong-ke pe ⁿ -chhu
Middle Road	General Hospital
Mang-ku-lu chhai-tng koi	Ong-ke sua ⁿ
Waterloo Street	Fort Canning Hill
Mang-ku-lu chhia-kuan	Ong-ke sua ⁿ au
Middle Road	Tank Road
Mang-ku-lu kang-a ki ⁿ	Ong-ke sua ⁿ -kha
Rochor Canal Road	Hill Street
Mang-ku-lu sau-lo koi	River Valley Road
Prinsep Street	Ong-ke sua ⁿ -kha be-liau pi ⁿ
Mang-ku-lu Seng-ong-kong	Damar Road
Albert Street	Ong-ke sua ⁿ -kha kong-pan-ge
Mang-ku-lu chhio ⁿ pi ⁿ	pah chioh
Middle Road	Damar Road
Mang-ku-lu toa lo	Ong-ke sua ⁿ -kha thih chhio ⁿ
Bencoolen Street	Ord Road
Meng-sun kang	Ong-ke sua ⁿ -kha thih- chhio ⁿ pi ⁿ
Morai	Read Street
Mi ⁿ -kua ⁿ keng	Ong-ke sua ⁿ -kha thih-long
Thomson Road	pi ⁿ -thau
Mua ⁿ -lut	Tan Tye Place
Muar Road	Pa-sô buē
Na ⁿ -tau hang	Cantonment Road
Rangoon Road	Peh keng-a
Nam Seng hue-hng pi ⁿ	Cheang Hong Lim St.
Tan Tok Seng's Hospital	Peh sua-pu
O-chhai hng	Buggis Street
Tiong Bahru	Peh-thah koi
O-kiô	Java Road
Balestier Road	Peh-thah koi au-koi
Delta Road	Palembang Road
Ong-hu hang	
Pahang Street	

202 CHINESE NAMES OF STREETS IN SINGAPORE

Hokkien.—Continued.

Pek-ki lin	Sang-che ⁿ lo
Chinese Protectorate	High Street
Pek-ki-lin tui-bin hi-hng	Sang-chiau
koi	Chancery Lane
Wayang Street	Sang khau tia ⁿ
Phah-tang koi	Alexandra Road
Sultan Road	Sang-leng
Phau-be po chhau chhi	Ulu Pandan
Kerbau Road	Sek-a-ni koi
Phau-be po hang	Manila Street
Belilios Road	Queen Street
Roberts Lane	Sek-a-ni le-pai-tng pi ^r
Kinta Road	Middle Road
Birch Road	Sek-a-ni le pai tng tui-bin
Kerbau Lane	hang
Phong-hut	Bain Street
Ponggol	Holloway Lane
Phue-kuan	Seng Pô toa-chhu au
Post Office	Armenian Street
Pik-ki-lin au	Si-pai po
Canal Road	Outram Road
Po-le	Si-pai po ma-ta chhu
Magistracy	Sepoy Lines Police Sta-
Po-le-au kang-a ki ⁿ	tion
South Canal Road	Siau-lang keng
Po-le-au Sun Hong koi	Lunatic Asylum
George Street	Sin ba-li
Po-le-au te-ji tiau koi	Bali Lane
Synagogue Street	Sin kam-kong
Po-le pi ⁿ	Kampong Bahru
Macao Street	Sin koi-a khau
Upper Macao Street	Merchant Road
Pun-sô chhia	Sin koi-a khau hi-hng koi
Canal Road	Merchant Road
Sai-ek-a-lui koi thai-tu long	Sin koi thau
pi ⁿ	Teo Chew Street
Syed Alwee Road	

Hokkien.—Continued.

Sin pa-sat pi ⁿ	Sit-lat mng
Ellenborough Street	Teluk Blangah
Fish Street	Keppel Harbour
Sin pa-sat ma-ta chhu	Sua ⁿ -a teng
New Bridge Road	Kling Street
Police Station	Sua ⁿ -kia teng
Sin pa-sat ma-ta chhu	Kling Street
cheng	Tai-jin ge
New Bridge Road	Chinese Protectorate
Sin pa-sat sin koi	Tan-jiong gu
Chin Hin Street	Tanjong Rhu
Sin sua ⁿ	Tan-jiong gu-thau
Kampong Bahru	Tanjong Gol
Siô pan-lan	Tan-jiong pa-kat
Pandan Kechil	Tanjong Pagar Road
Siô-pô ang-mo phah-thih	Tan-jiong pa-kat Chin Seng
Middle Road	sua ⁿ -khau
Siô-pô hai-ki ⁿ	Bernam Street
Beach Road	Tan-jiong pa-kat Seng-ong
Siô-pô hue-chhia lo	kiong pi ⁿ
North Bridge Road	Wallich Street
Siô-pô phah-chioh koi	Tan-seng-ong koi
Java Road	Magazine Road
Siô-pô phah-thih koi	Tang-leng ma-ta chhu
Sultan Gate	Orchard Road Police
Siô-pô sam-pai yang teng	Station
hang	Tang-leng ma-ta-chhu au
Jeddah Street	Paterson Road
Siô-pô sin-koi	Tang-leng ma-ta-chhu tui-
Fraser Street	bin
Siô-pô thih-chhio ⁿ au-koi	Scott's Road
Holloway Lane	Tang-leng pa-sat koi
Siok-Ui sua ⁿ -teng	Orchard Road
Chin Swee Road	Tang-leng pa-sat tui-bin hang
Chhoa Lam Street	Killiney Road
Siong-pek koi	Tang-leng peng-pang
Nankin Street	The Barrack (Tanglin)

Hokkien.—Continued.

Tau-hu koi	Thih pa-sat Gek-lu-ma hang
Chin Chew Street	Garden Street
Upper Chin Chew Street	Thih pa-sat khau
	Beach Road
Tek-kha	Thih pa-sat khut-thau hang
Selegie Road	Beach Lane
Tek-kha chui-ti	Thih-pa-sat ma-ta-chhu tui-
Mackenzie Road	bin hang
Tek-kha kang-a ki ⁿ	Clyde Street
Bukit Timah Road	Thih pa-sat tui-bin hang
Tek-kha khut-thau hang	Garden Street
Annamallai Chitty Lane	Jeddah Street
Tek-kha ma-ta-chhu	Thih thiau
Kandang Kerbau Sta-	Kling Street
tion	Thih tiau-kiô
Tek-kha ma-ta-chhu tui-bin	Elgin Bridge
gu-long pi ⁿ koi	Tho-kho au
Sungei Road	Battery Road
Tek-kha so-si-tek hong	Collyer Quay
Short Street	Tho-kho bue
Tek-kha tit-koi	Flint Street
Selegie Road	Tho-kho hue-hng
Tek-kha tng-tiam hit-tiau	Raffles Place
Selegie Road	Tho-kho' khau
Tek-kha tng-tiam tui-bin te-	Commercial Square
sa ⁿ -tiau	Tho-kho le-long-kwan
Annamalai Chitty Lane	D'Almeida Street
Tek-kha tng-tiam tui-bin te-	Tiam-pang lo-thau
ji-tiau	Boat Quay
Nagapa Lane	Tiau-kiô thau
Tek-kha tng-tiam tui-bin	Hill Street
thau-tiau hang	Tiau-kiô thau bi-kau
Veerappa Chitty Lane	North Boat Quay
Thai-tu long khau	Ti-kong
Pulau Saigon	Pulau Tekong
Thia ⁿ -kha keng	Tio ⁿ -sian-su pi ⁿ
Tan Tok Seng's Hospital	Jalan Klapa

Hokkien.—Continued.

Tiong koi	Toa-ong sua ⁿ
Market Street	Government Hill
Tit-lok a-ek bue-tiau koi	Toa-ong sua ⁿ au-koi
Mc Cullum Street	Cavenagh Road
Tit-lok a-ek kit-leng biô pi ⁿ	Toa pa-iô
Japan Street	Wayang Satu
Tng-lang leng-su-hu hit-tiau	Toa pan-lan
Japan Street	Pandan Besar
Toa-che ⁿ kha	Toa-pô sin koi-a
Kampong Glam Beach	Chin Hin Street
Toa-kau-thau-e ge-mng	Toa Tang-leng
Police Office	Tanglin
Toa kok	Tok-sun lut
Supreme Court	Duxton Road
Toa-kok-cheng chhau-po	Tsô be-chhia koi
Esplanade	Hokkien Street
Toa-kok koi	Tuan Kat tho-kho au-bue
High Street	Bonham Street
Toa-mng lai	Tui-ku-pa-sat khi tan-jiong
Ramah Street	pa-kat hai-ki ⁿ hit-tiau
Club Street	Anson Road
Toa-mng-lai hang-a lai	Ua ⁿ -tiam khau
Mohamed Ali Lane	Clyde Terrace
Toa-ong chhu	Yu-long
Government House	Jurong

Cantonese.

Chan chü shan Pearl's Hill	Fan chai mei ma-ta liu pin Spring Street
Chan hing tai uk North Boat Quay	Fat lan sai lai pai thong pin Bras Basah Road
Chan shing shan hau Raub Street Enggor Street Krian Street	Fo chhe thau or cham Singapore Railway Sta- tion
Chan shing tai uk fong pin Coleman Street	Fuk nam kai Hock Lam Street
Chan sui kai Chin Swee Road	Fuk Yam kun hau kai Bain Street
Cheung sin sz fong pin Jalan Klapa	Fuk yam kun hau pin wang hong Cashin Street
Chha tin ma thau Keppel Harbour	Fung hing lô Kim Seng Road
Chha tin ma thau tui min Pulau Brani	Ha mun kai Amoy Street
Chhan shing wong kai Magazine Road	Hau kong Serangoon Road
Chhat muk kai South Bridge Road	Hau ma chhe lô tseung kuan ye miu Johor Road
Chheung thai kai Upper Hokkien Street	Hing Lung kai Robinson Road
Chheung thai kai ha kai Hokkien Street	Hip Fat kai D'Almeida Street
Chhiu chau kai Teochew Street	Ho man nin hau pin kai Sago Lane
Chhiu chau san kai Chin Hin Street	Hoi kuan ma-ta liu Marine Police Station
Fan chai mei	Hoi nam kai Hylam Street
	Hoi nam wui kwun hoi pin kai Beach Road

Cantonese.—Continued.

Hoi nam wui kwun hong	Kam pong ka pok thong chü
Malabar Street	fong
Hoi nam wui kwun pin	Jalan Besar
Middle Road	Kam pong ka pok wang (or
Hoi pin thit tiu khiu	tai) kai
Cavenagh Bridge	Dunlop Street
Hoi shan kai	Kam pong ma-lak-kah Chhan
Upper Cross Street	Sheng Wong hau
Hoi shan kai ha kai	Fisher Street
Cross Street	Kam pong ma-lak-kah hei
Hoi shan kai hung mô-shü	yün kai
kwun hau pin	Cumming Street
Mosque Street	Kam pong ma-lak-kah hoi
Hung khiu	pin
Thomson Road Bridge	Hong Lim Quay
Hung khiu thau	Kam pong ma-lak-kah khiu
Thomson Road	Read Bridge
Hung mô fan	Kam pong ma-lak-kah Lai
Kampong Java Road	pai thong hau pin
Ka-lung khiu	Keng Cheow Street
Kallang Road	Kam pong ma-lak-kah lap-
Ka-lung khiu	sap chhe tui min
Kallang Bridge	Kerr Street
Ka-tei-lei hong tsai	Kam pong ma-lak-kah san
Guthrie Lane	pa-sat kai
Kam fong	New Market Road
Gaol	Kam pong sai kong hung mô
Kam-lan mui	thit chhong
Narcis Street	Merbau Road
Kam pong hoi pin	Kam pong sai kong chhung
Beach Road	pin
Kam pong ka pok	Tampinis Road
Clive Street	Kam pong san kai
Weld Road	Fraser Street
Dickson Road	

208 CHINESE NAMES OF STREETS IN SINGAPORE.

Cantonese.—Continued.

Kam pong ta shek kai	Lo cho kai
Java Road	Rochor Road
Kam pong tai ma lô	Lo cho kwat thau hong
North Bridge Road	Carine Street
Kam pong yi ma lô	Lo cho lut mô mei hong
Victoria Street	Bernard Street
Kat leng lai pai thong	Farquhar Street
ts'in	Lo cho ma-ta liu
Muar Road	Rochore Police Station
Kat leng mui pin	Lo cho mei
Mosque Street	Crawford Road
Kat leng mui pin kai	Lo cho pa-sat
Pagoda Street	Crawford Road
Kau ka-ku hau	Lo lam kai
Bras Basah Road	Noordin Lane
Kau ma li	Lo ma pan yang hong
Shaik Madersah Lane	Fish Court
Kau pa-sat	Lo men san kai
Malacca Street	Robinson Road
Kun-yam mui chai-thong	Lo ngan nga mun
Waterloo Street	Court of Requests
Kun-yam mui hei-thoi hau	Lo Ts'am kai
Stanley Street	Lorong Teluk
Kung Pô kuk	Ma chhe kai
Municipal Office	Upper Circular Road
Kwai lan kai	Ma kau kai
Tan Quee Lan Street	Hong Kong Street
Kwong-Fuk-mui kai	Ma lai fan tui min chung kan
Lavender Street	ko thiu lô
Kwun ts'oi phô kai	Jalan Kledek
Macao Street	Ma-lai fan tui min ma fong
Lam sam tai uk kai	Jalan Kubor
Queen Street	Ma lai fan tui min tai yat
Lam yin thung thô fu kok	thiu lô
thau	Jalan Pisang
De Souza Street	Ma li hong
Lan keuk kwun	Bali Lane
Tan Tok Seng's Hos-	
pital.	

Cantonese.—Continued.

Ma miu kai Phillip Street	Ngau chhe shui hei yün wang kai Tringganu Street
Mang ku lô Middle Road	Ngau chhe shui ma-ta liu Kreta Ayer Police Sta- tion
Bencoolen Street	Ngau chhe shui ma-ta-liu chik sheung Neil Road
Mang ku lô chhung pin Rochor Canal Road	Ngau chhe shui tai ma lô South Bridge Road
Mang ku lô shau chhe kuk Middle Road	Ngau kok hong Cheng Cheok Street
Mang ku lô sô lô kai Prinsep Street	Pa-so mei Cantonment Road
Mang ku lô thit chhong pin Middle Road	Pak kheh lun Chinese Protectorate
Man hing kai Malacca Street	Pak kheh lun chik kai Havelock Road
Man hing mai kau Beach Road	Pak kheh lun hau pin kai Canal Road
Mo ma yau kai Albert Street	Pak kheh lun tui min hei yün hau kai Lim Eng Bee Lane
Mui hi kuk Kallang Road	Pak kheh lun tui min hei yün kai Wayang Street
Ng toi thin kung Church Street	Pak thap kai Java Road
Ngau chhe shui ye ma lô New Bridge Road	Pak thap kai hau kai Palembang Road
Ngau chhe shui hei yün hau kai Almeida Street	Pek shan theng Thomson Road
Ngau chhe shui hei yün kai Smith Street	Peng thau shan Government Hill
Ngau chhe shui hei yün ts'in kai Sago Street	Phai kwun Chinese Protectorate

210 CHINESE NAMES OF STREETS IN SINGAPORE

Cantonese.—Continued.

Phau ma po ts'ô shi	San pa-sat ma-ta-liu ts'in kai
Kerbau Road	New Bridge Road
Phau ma po hong	San pa-sat pin
Belilios Road	Ellenborough Street
Birch Road	Fish Street
Buffalo Road	San yi fuk kung sz hau pin
Kerbau Lane	Clarke Street
Kinta Road	Seng pô tai uk hau pin
Roberts Lane	Armenian Street
Po lei hau	Sha tsui
South Canal Road	Tanjong Rhu
Po lei hau tai yi thiū kai	Sha tsui hung mô thit chh-
Synagogue Street	ong tui min
Po lei sz	Beach Road
Magistracy	Shan tsai teng
Po lei sz fong pin	Kling Street
Macao Street	Shan yeung tai uk pin
Po lei sz hau pin kai	Craig Road
George Street	Shap pat kan
Pô tsz chheung kai	Boat Quay
China Street	Shap pat kan hau
Pun kei fan hai phô	Circular Road
Stamford Road	Shap sam hong
Sai pak mun	Boat Quay
Teluk Banga	Shap sam hong hau
Sai yeung lai pai thong pin	Circular Road
Middle Road	Shap sam hong wang kai
San chü sek tui min	tsai
Pulau Brani	Canton Street
San kai hau	Shek lat mun
Merchant Road	Keppel Harbour
San kam kong	Shui sin mun ma fong kwat
Kampong Bahru	thau hong
San pa-sat ma-ta-liu	Bain Court
New Bridge Road Police	Shün ching theng
Station	Marine Office

Cantonese.—Continued.

Si-pai lin ma-ta liu Sepoy Lines Police Sta- tion	Tai shü kwun fong pin Bras Basah Road
Si pai po Outram Road	Tai shü sun kwun Post Office
Si shü kai Cecil Street	Tai shui thong Thomson Road Reser- voir
Siu pan lan Pandan Kechil	Tai tang leng Tanglin
Siu po ta thit kai Sultan Gate	Tai wong shan hau kai Cavenagh Road
Sui lan theng Ann Siang Hill	Tai yi yün General Hospital
Sui lan theng Club Street	Tak sun lut Duxton Road
Ta thung kai Sultan Road	Tan pin kai North Canal Road
Tai cheng keuk Kampong Glam Beach	Upper Macao Street
Tai kang thau nga mun Police Office	Tan yung pa-ka Tanjong Pagar Road
Tai kot Supreme Court	Tan yung pa ka chan shing shan hau Bernam Street
Tai kot kai High Street	Tang leng Orchard Road
Tai mun noi Club Street	Tang leng ma-ta-liu Orchard Road Police Station
Tai mun noi hong tsai Mohamed Ali Lane	Tang leng ma-ta-liu hau pin kai Paterson Road
Tai mun noi tsau tim kak lei Ramah Street	Tang leng ma-ta-liu tui min Scotts Road
Tai pak kung miu kai Teluk Ayer Street	Tang leng pa-sat tui min hong Killiney Road
Tai pan lan Pandan Besar	Tang leng peng fong The Barracks (Tanglin)
Tai peng thau chü ka Government House	

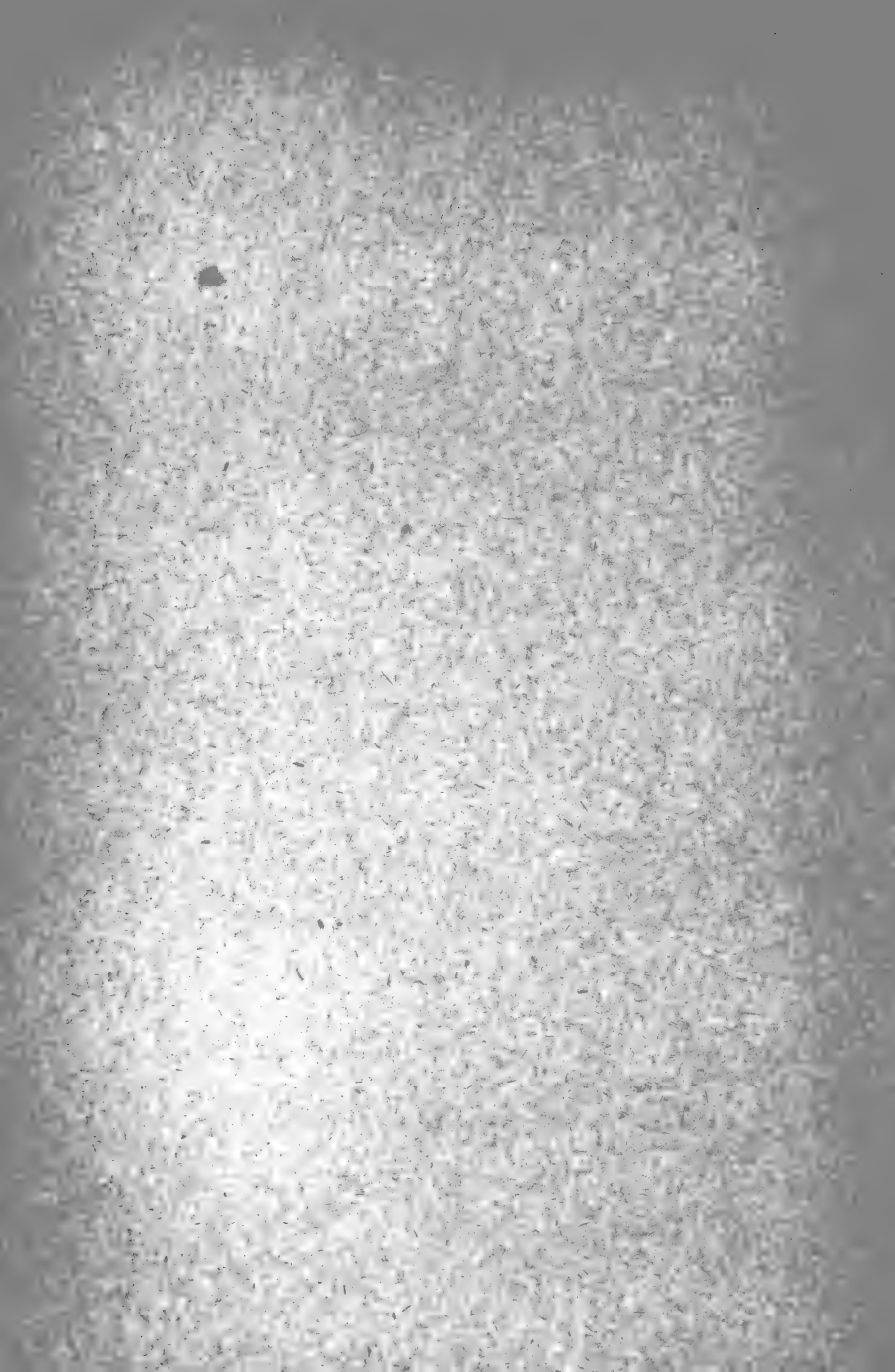
212 CHINESE NAMES OF STREETS IN SINGAPORE.

Cantonese.—Continued.

Tau fu kai	Thô fu ham lang kwun
Chin Chew Street	D'Almeida Street
Upper Chin Chew Street	Thô fu hau hoi pin
Tei shui sz	Collyer Quay
Land Office	Thô fu mei
Tek kha chhung pin	Flint Street
Bukit Timah Road	Thong chû fong
Tek-kha kwat-thau hong	Pulo Saigon
Annamalai chitty Lane	Thong chû fong pin sai a lui-
Tek-kha ma-ta-liu	kai
Kandang Kerbau Police	Syed Alwee Road
Station	Thung chai yi yün kai
Tek-kha ma-ta-liu tui-min	Wayang Street
ngau-lan-pin kai	Tin fong
Tek-kha tong-phô tui-min	Lunatic Asylum
tai-yat thiu hong	Tiu khiu thau
Verappa Chitty Lane	Hill Street
Tek-kha tong-phô tui-min	Tsau long noi
tai-yi thiu hong	Beng Hoon Road
Nagapa Lane	Cheang Hong Lim Lane
Tek-kha tong-phô tui-min	Cheang Lim Hien Street
tai-sam thiu hong	Chin Swee Road
Annamalai Chitty Lane	Cornwall Street
Thit pa sat hau	Havelock Road
Beach Road	Tsau long pin
Thit pa-sat kwat thau hong	Cheang Wan Seng Road
Beach Lane	Ts'ô shi
Thit pa-sat tui min hong	Park Road
Garden Street	Tsô sz kung
Jeddah Street	Gopeng Street
Thit tiu khiu	Tras Street
Elgin Bridge	Ts'oi thong hau
Thô fu fa yün pin	Bencoolen Street
Commercial Square	Ts'ung pāk kai
Battery Road	Nankin Street
Raffles Place	Upper Nankin Street

Cantonese.—Continued.

Tün kat-thô-fu hau mei	Yat pun chai kai
Bonham Street.	Malay Street
Wong fu hong	Yat pun kai
Kampong Malayu	Japan Street
Padang Alley	Yau wa kai
Wong fu kwat thau hong	Arab Street
Padang Alley	Yau wa kai hong tsai
Wong ka fa yün	Haji Lane
Botanical Gardens	Yau wa ta thung kai
Wong ka shan	Little Cross Street
Fort Canning Hill	Yi fuk kai
Wong ka shan hau	Carpenter Street
Tank Road	Yi ma lô
Wong ka shan keuk	New Bridge Road
River Valley Road	Yi ma lô khiu
Hill Street	Coleman Street
Wong ka shan keuk ma fong	Yi peng thau nga mun
pin	Colonial Secretaries
Damar Road	Office
Wong ka shan keuk thit	Yi seung kai
chhong pin	Pekin Street
Read Street	Yi shap kan
Tan Tye Place	Beach Road
Wu hap thong	Jalan Sultan
Balestier Road	Yi wong shan keuk
Wu khiu	Niven Road
Delta Road	Yi wong shan keuk yau tek
Wun tim hau	kha hui
Clyde Terrace	Sophia Road
Yat hô ma-ta liu	Wilkie Road
Central Police Station	Yü liu
	Kampong Martin



Grasses and Sedges of Borneo.

BY H. N. RIDLEY.

The following list is compiled from the collections of the Right Reverend Bishop Hose and Miss Hose, and of Dr. Haviland and other collectors as well as the lists of those collected by myself in Sarawak and Sandakan.

In so large a country as Borneo, of which the greater part may be said to be unknown botanically, a list of this kind can only be a preliminary one, and will be very much enlarged as the country opens up. The glumaceous plants too of several large collections such as those of Beccari in Sarawak, Creagh in Sandakan, Motley and Barber in various parts of Borneo, have not at all or only partially been worked out. The best known part of Borneo is Sarawak where Bishop Hose and Miss Hose, Dr. Haviland, and I myself on a short trip have collected. Dr. Haviland whose collections of trees and shrubs were remarkably fine devoted himself but little to herbaceous plants, except on his expedition to Kinabalu.

Most of the Bornean grasses and sedges here also found in the Malay peninsula, and in the adjacent islands of the archipelago.

GRAMINEÆ.

Paspalum scrobiculatum, L. Common. Kuching, Sarawak (Miss Hose), Lundu, Sarawak (Miss Hose), Matang (H.N.R.), and a large form at Bau.

P. conjugatum, Berg. Sarawak, Kuching (Miss Hose), Bau (Ridley), Sandakan (Ridley).

P. distichum, L. Sarawak at Santubong (Bp. Hose), Kudat (Bp. Hose).

- P. sanguinale*, Lam. Common.
- var. *commutatum*. Sarawak, Lundu, (Bp. Hose), Bau and Bidi (Ridley).
- var. *debile*. Sarawak, Kuching (Bp. Hose).
- var. *pruriens*. Kuching (Bp. Hose).
- P. longiflorum*, Retz. Sarawak, Kuching (Bp. Hose).
- Eriochloa polystachya*, H. B. K. Sarawak river bank (Bp. Hose). Kuching.
- Isachne australis*, Br. Sarawak, Limbang, Kuching (Bp. Hose).
- I. rigida*, Nees. Labuan. Open sandy country. (Ridley 9034). Sarawak, Mt. Matang about 1000 ft. alt (Ridley 11702).
- I. javana*, Nees. Borneo sine loc. (Hook, fil. Fl. Brit. (Ind. p. 24).
- I. Kunthiana*, Nees. Kinabalu (Haviland), Lundu (Ridley).
- Panicum colonum*, L. Sarawak, Kuching (Haviland), Limbang (Miss Hose) Lengga (Bp. Hose).
- P. muticum*, Forsk. Sandakan (Ridley).
- P. repens*, L. Sarawak, Pinding Road (Miss Hose). (Ridley) Common.
- P. plicatum*, Link. Sarawak, Saribas at Kundang Padili (Bp. Hose), Lundu. Abundant. (Ridley).
- P. pilipes*, Nees. Sarawak, Kuching (Miss Hose), Bidi, Matang (Ridley 11697); Sandakan, Bongaya River (Ridley)
- P. patens*, L. Sarawak, Matang (Ridley 11701), Bau (Ridley 11703), Quop (Miss Hose). Br. N. Borneo, Bongaya (Ridley).
- P. setigerum*, Retz. Sarawak, Bau (Ridley).

- P. latifolium*, L. Common. Sarawak, Saribas (Bp. Hose).
Quop (Miss Hose), Bau (Ridley 11688), Limbang (Bp. Hose); Sandakan, Bongaya in Labuk Bay (Ridley).
- P. myurus*, H. B. K. Sandakan (Ridley), Sarawak, Kuching (Bp. Hose).
- P. auritum*, Presl. Sarawak, Labu (Bp. Hose); Sandakan (Bp. Hose); Bongaya (Ridley).
- P. indicum*, Linn. Common. Sarawak, Kuching (Miss Hose Dr. Haviland), Bau, Mt. Matang (Ridley); Sandakan (Ridley); Labuan (Merrill).
- P. myosuroides*, Br. Sarawak, Kuching, Bau (Ridley).
- P. nodosum*, Kunth. Sarawak, Limbang River (Bp. Hose), Bau (Ridley), Kuching (Miss Hose, Dr. Haviland 1910), Saribas (Bp. Hose).
- P. ovalifolium*, Poir. Sarawak, Kuching (Miss Hose), Bau (Ridley); Sandakan, Bongaya (Ridley).
- P. sarmentosum*, Roxb. Sarawak, Kundang Padili, Saribas (Bp. Hose).
- P. trypheron*, Schultes. Borneo (Fl. Brit. Ind).
- P. caesium*, Sarawak. Bau (Bp. Hose).
- P. maximum*, Sandakan, Kudat among rocks by the sea (Bp. Hose); Sarawak, Kuching (Bp. Hose).
- P. humile*, Nees. Borneo (Fl. Brit. Ind).
- Ichnanthus pallens*, Munro. Sarawak, Puak (Ridley).
- Thysanolaena agrostis*, Nees. Sarawak, Matang (Ridley); British North Borneo, Gaya Island (Haviland).
- Axonopus cimicinus*, Beauv. Sarawak, Saribas (Bp. Hose).

Oplismenus compositus, Beauv. Sarawak, Limbang (Bp. Hose), Road to Bau (Ridley), Quop (Miss Hose), Dahombang River (Haviland).

Pennisetum italicum, Sarawak, Quop (Cultivated) Bp. Hose.

Cenchrus echinatus, L. British North Borneo, Limbarra Island Labuk Bay in sand (Ridley 9040).

Thuarea sarmentosa, Pers. Labuan (Ridley), Sarawak, Santubong (Bp. Hose).

Oryza sativa, L. Cultivated.

O. Ridleyi, Hook, Fil. Borneo (Hook Fil. Fl. Bri. Ind. p. 93).

Leersia hexandra, Sw. Sarawak, Kuching (Ridley, Haviland), Saribas (Bp. Hose).

Leptaspis urceolata, Br. Sarawak, Santubong (Haviland); Lundu near Waterfall (Ridley); British North Borneo, Bongaya River (Ridley).

Coix Lachryma Jobi, L. Cult. at Labu, Sarawak, etc. (Bp. Hose).

Zea Mays, L. Cultivated.

Dimeria ornithopoda, Trin. Sarawak, Kuching (Ridley 11718), Bau (Ridley).

Imperata arundinacea, Cyrill. Sarawak, Kuching (Haviland, Bp. Hose), a branched form at Bidi (Ridley), Sandakan (Ridley), Labuan (Ridley).

I. exaltata, Brngn. Sarawak, Santubong (Bp. Hose), British North Borneo, Kudat (Bp. Hose), Sandakan.

Miscanthus sinensis, Anderss. Common. British N. Borneo, Kinabalu (Low), Gaya Island (Ridley), Sarawak, Common everywhere. Quop (Miss Hose), Kuching, Bau. (Ridley).

- Pollinia Ridleyi*, Hack. Borneo, sine loc. (Hook. l.c. 114).
- P. nuda*, Trin. A form with the calli of the spikelets glabrous. Sarawak, Bau (Ridley).
- Saccharum arundinaceum*, Retz. Sarawak, river bank (Bp. Hose), Bau, Skerang, Saribas, etc., (Bp. Hose).
- Erianthus chrysothrix*, Hack. Borneo (sine loc. Hook. fil. l.c.)
- Ischæmum magnum*, Rendle. Labuan (Ridley); Sarawak, Kuching (Bp. Hose, Ridley 11698). Top of Matang (Ridley).
- I. muticum*, L. Sarawak, Kuching, Santubong (Miss Hose).
- I. ciliare*, Retz. Common everywhere. Sarawak, Kuching (Miss Hose, Haviland 1913).
- I. timorensis* Kunth. B. N. B., Sandakan (Ridley); Sarawak Kuching, Limbang, Labu (Bp. Hose), Labuan (Bp. Hose).
- I. Beccarii*, Hock. Borneo (Beccari).
- Pogonatherum crinitum*, Trin. Sarawak, Matang (Hullett), Bau (Ridley).
- Polytrias præmorsa*, Hook. Sarawak, Kuching, river bank (Bp. Hose).
- Roebellia glandulosa*, Trin. Sarawak, Limbang (Bp. Hose), near Bau (Ridley 11681), Quop (Bp. Hose).
- Andropogon intermedius*, Br. Sarawak, Bau (Ridley 11609).
- A. aciculatus*, Retz. Sarawak, Kuching (Haviland), B. N. B., Sandakan, (Ridley).
- A. halepensis*, Brot. Sarawak, Bidi (Ridley), abundant. Busau.
- A. squarrosus*, Linn. Cult. at Kuching (Bp. Hose).

- A. schoenanthus*, Linn. Cult.
- Anthistiria gigantea*, Cav. Sarawak, Sebayor, Saribas (Bp. Hose), Bau (Ridley), Busau.
- Eriachne trisetata*, Nees. Jesselton (Bp. Hose).
- E. pallescens*, Br. Sarawak, Kuching (Miss Hose); Labuan (Ridley 9106), Merrill.
- Sporobolus diander*, Beauv. Sarawak, Kuching, (Miss Hose), Dr. Haviland, Ridley), Bau (Bp. Hose); Sandakan (Ridley).
- Agrostis canina*, L.
var. *Borneensis*. British N. Borneo, Kinabalu (Haviland 1399) at 13,000 feet alt.
- Deyeuxia epileuca*, Stapf. Kinabalu at 13,000 feet (Haviland).
- Deschampsia flexuosa*.
var. *ligulata*, Stapf. Kinabalu at 13,000 feet (Haviland).
- Eleusine indica*, Gaertn. Everywhere. Sarawak, Kuching (Miss Hose), Sandakan (Ridley).
- E. ægyptiaca*, Desf. Sarawak, Santubong seashore (Miss Hose); Sandakan (Ridley).
- Cynodon dactylon*, L. Sarawak, Kuching (Miss Hose).
- Leptochloa chinensis*, Nees. Sarawak, Kuching, (Miss Hose).
- Phragmites karka*, Trin. "Tebü Ayer," "Buluh Ayer," Sarawak. Bau (Bp. Hose), Skerang (Bp. Hose).
- Eragrostis tenella*, R. and S. Sarawak, Lundu (Miss Hose). Kuching (Bp. Hose).
- E. amabilis*, Wight. Everywhere. Sarawak, Kuching (Miss Hose).
- E. malayana*, Stapf. Sarawak, Kuching (Haviland).

E. elegantula, Steud. Sarawak, Kuching (Miss Hose), Sandakan (Ridley).

E. pilosa, Beauv. Sarawak, Kuching (Ridley).

Centotheca lappacea, Desv. Common everywhere. Sarawak, Kuching (Bartlett, Miss Hose), Pengkulu Ampat (Haviland), Bau (Ridley).

Lophatherum Lehmanni. Sarawak, Quop (Miss Hose), Limbang (Bp. Hose), Rejang (Haviland).

Bambusa near *Ridleyi*, (fide Gamble). Kinabalu, Tawaran (Haviland 1387). Stapf. in the Linnean Transactions p. 248 gives this as *Schizostachyum Blumei*, Nees. All the specimens seem too imperfect, but the one in the Singapore herbarium seems to me no *Schizostachyum*.

Schizostachyum brachycladon, Kurz. Sarawak, Bau (Ridley).

Gigantochloa Atta, Kurz. Sarawak Riverbank (Haviland).

Dendrocalamus flagellifer. Sarawak, Kuching (Bp. Hose), Quop (Bp. Hose).

Dinochloa Tjankorreh, Buse. Penokok River (Haviland 1390), Abundant, foot of Matang, and near Kuching. A very elegant climbing bamboo.

CYPERACEÆ.

Kyllinga monocephala, Rottl. Everywhere. Sarawak, Kuching (Haviland 1926), Bau (Ridley).

K. brevifolia, Rottl. Everywhere. Sarawak, Kuching, Lundu (Miss Hose), Bau (Ridley). British North Borneo, Sandakan (Ridley).

Pycneus sanguinolentus, Nees. Sarawak, Bau (Ridley).

P. nitens, Nees. Sandakan (Ridley 9031). A tall weak form.

P. polystachyus, Beauv. Sarawak, Kuching, Mt. Matang (Ridley), Sandakan (Ridley).

var. *laxiflora*. Sarawak, Santubong (Miss Hose).

P. pumilus, Nees. Borneo, (Motley), forma *Borneensis* (Burbidge).

P. sulcinus, Clarke. North Borneo, (Burbidge), Sarawak, Puak in the rubber plantation. A very pretty yellow spikeletted plant.

Cyperus cephalotes, Vahl. Banjermassin (Motley).

C. cuspidatus, H. B. K., Borneo (Motley).

C. Haspan, L. Sarawak, Kuching (Miss Hose), Bau (Ridley) Mt. Matang (Ridley), B. N. Borneo, Sandakan. Bongaya (Ridley), forma *Malasica*, sine loc. (Motley).

C. pulcherrimus. Banjermassin (Motley).

C. malaccensis, Lam. Sarawak, Kuching (Miss Hose, Ridley), Lundu (Miss Hose).

C. pilosus, Sarawak, Quop (Miss Hose), Kuching (Haviland 1916, Ridley), Bau, Matang (Ridley).

C. zollingeri, Steud. Sarawak, Kuching, Lundu (Miss Hose).

C. rotundus, L. Borneo sine-loc. (Barber), Labuan (Motley) Sarawak, Kuching, Santubong (Bp. Hose).

C. stoloniferus, Retz. Sarawak, Santubong (Miss Hose, Ridley). On the sandy shore.

C. tegetum, Roxb. Sarawak, Kuching (Bp. Hose).

C. platystylis, Br. Banjermassin (Motley).

C. diffusus, Vahl. Sarawak, Bau (Ridley), Santubong (Miss Hose).

C. radians, Nees. Sarawak, (Beccari), Banjermassin (Motley).

- C. compressus*, L. Sarawak, Kuching, Bau (Ridey).
C. Iria, L. Sarawak, Kuching (Ridley), Lundu (Miss Hose).
C. distans, L. Sarawak, Kuching (Miss Hose).
Mariscus dregeanus, Kunth. Borneo, (Hook. fil. Fl. Br. Ind.)
M. cyperinus, var *tenuifolius*, Schrad. Sarawak, Quop, (Miss Hose).
M. biglumis, var *cylindro stachys*. Sarawak, Bau (Ridley).
M. albescens, Gaud. Borneo (Barber), Santubong (Miss Hose).
M. microcephalus, Presl. Sarawak, Kuching Bau (Ridley),
 Lundu, (Miss Hose), B. N. Borneo, Bongaya River
 (Ridley).
M. ferax, Borneo (Barber).
Heleocharis plantaginea, Br. Sarawak, Limbang (Bp. Hose).
H. variegata, Kunth. Sarawak, Kuching (Ridley), Limbang
 (Bp. Hose).
H. capitata, Br. Labuan (Bp. Hose).
H. chaetaria, R. and S. Sarawak, Matang (Ridley), Bau (Bp.
 Hose), Kuching. Common. B. N. Borneo, Bongaya
 River (Ridley).
Fimbristylis acuminata, Vahl. Sarawak, Kuching (Miss Hose),
 Sandakan, (Bp. Hose).
F. nutans, Vahl. Sarawak, Bau, Limbang (Bp. Hose) Brunei,
 Brooketon (Bp. Hose, Labuan (Bp. Hose).
F. polytrichoides, Vahl. Sarawak, Santubong (Miss Hose).
F. pauciflora, Br. Sarawak, Matang (Ridley), Kuching, Santu-
 bong (Miss Hose); Brunei, Brooketon, (Bp. Hose).
F. schænoides, Vahl. Sandakan (Ridley); Sarawak, Santu-
 bong (Bp. Hose); Labuan (Bp. Hose).

F. diphylla Vahl. Everywhere. Sarawak, Kuching, (Miss Hose), Sandakan (Ridley).

var. *pluristriata*, Clarke. A curious weak form on rocks, high up on Mt. Serapi Matang.

F. spathacea, Roth. Sarawak, seashore, Santubong (Miss Hose).

F. tenera, R. and S.

var. *obtusata*. Borneo (Hook. fil. Fl. Brit. Ind.) Sarawak Kuching (Miss Hose).

F. asperrima, Boeck. Sarawak, Quop (Miss Hose), Bau (Ridley), Kuching (Bp. Hose).

F. miliacea, Vahl. Everywhere. Sarawak, Kuching (Haviland, Ridley), Quop (Miss Hose).

F. globulosa, Kunth. Sarawak, Pinding Road (Bp. Hose), Kuching (Miss Hose), Brunei, Brooketon, (Bp. Hose).

F. leptoclada, Benth. Borneo, (Hook. fil. l.c.)

F. fusca, Benth. Labuan (Bp. Hose, Ridley 9042).

Bulbostylis barbata, Kunth. Sarawak, Kuching (Miss Hose) Labuan (Merrill).

Scirpus mucronatus, L. Sarawak, Kuching (Ridley), Lundu (Miss Hose), Sabu (Bp. Hose).

Sc. clarkii, Stapf. Kinabalu (Haviland No. 1398).

Sc. inundatus, Spreng. Kinabalu (Haviland).

Sc. debilis, Pursh. Lundu, rice fields (Ridley).

Fuirena umbellata, Rottb. Sarawak, Kuching (Ridley, Haviland 1918), Lundu (Miss Hose).

Lipocarpus argentea, Br. Sarawak, Kuching (Haviland 1906) Quop (Miss Hose), Matang Bau (Ridley).

Rhynchospora wallichiana, Kunth. Sarawak, Kuching (Miss Hose).

R. malasica, Clarke. Borneo (Fl. Brit. Ind).

R. aurea, Vahl. Sarawak, Kuching (Haviland 1914), Pinding Road (Bp. Hose).

R. glauca, Vahl. Sarawak, Bau, (Bp. Hose), Kuching (Miss Hose).

Schænus apogon, R. and S. Kinabalu (Haviland).

Sch. melanostachyus, R. Br. Kinabalu (Haviland).

Cladium undulatum, Thw. Labuan (Ridley 9105 Bp. Hose).

C. samoense, Cl. Kinabalu (Haviland 1405).

Gahnia javanica, Moritzi. Sarawak, Matang (Ridley 11685), Santubong, Sabu (Bp. Hose).

G. tristis, Nees. Brit. N. Borneo, Jesselton (Bp. Hose).

Remirea maritima, Aubl. Sarawak, Coast opposite Santubong (Bp. Hose).

Hypolytrum latifolium, Rich. Common in woods. Sarawak, Matang, Bau (Ridley), Lundu (Miss Hose), Santubong (Bishop Hose).

H. proliferum, Boeck. Borneo (Fl. Brit. Ind).

H. costato-nux, C. B. Clarke n. sp. Culmo 4-6 dm. longo, remote foliato foliis perlongis, 8-10 mm. latis, panicula 5 cm. longa et lata composita polystachya, spicis parvulis; stylo 2-fids, nuce $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. longa longitudinaliter leviter 10-12 costata nec reticulata castanea nigrescente culmus basi lateraliter pullularis vix stolonifer apice triqueter fere levis, nux obvoidea compressa apice obtuse conica. Sarawak, Matang (Ridley 12345).

Thoracostachyum bancanum, Clarke. Sarawak, swampy ground in a wood near Puak (Ridley 12339).

Th. Ridleyi, Clarke. New species. Quasi umbellae radiis 5 usque ad 5 cm. longis 1-3-stachyis spicis ovoideis densifloris 6 mm. longis, nuce $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. longis anguste obovoidea trigona, lucide castanea, rostro cum $\frac{1}{2}$ partem nucis aequilongo lineari-conico. Rhizoma gracile lignum, culmi basi robuste pullulantes 5 dm. longi graciliores. Folia omnia basalia 3-4 dm. longa, 7 mm. lata. Bracteae 3, ima. 12 cm. longa filiformes. Species eximia. Sarawak, Kuching. Common in the woods. (Ridley 12346).

This plant is abundant in the sandy woods near Kuching. It is about 15 inches tall with a rather hard woody rhizome, and somewhat stiff leaves; the culms is slender and ends in an umbel of about 5 rays one of which is usually branched: the globose spikes are solitary on the ends of the umbels rays: the glumes are crowded, rather pale, and the nut small and rather long beaked.

Mapania radians, Clarke n. sp. Rhizome stout woody. Leaves flacid linear 18-24 inches long, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide, acuminate to a long point, glabrous, nine ribbed distichous crowded at base. Scapes very slender, 3-6 inches long, purple with a close fitting sheath 1 inch long halfway, spikes terminal in a head 4 to 12, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long dark red viscid cylindric covered with scale like ovate obtuse bracts with ciliate edges. Outer squamellae flattened with short thick bristles on the keels; Inner squamellae 2 thin lanceolate glabrous. Stamens slender, filaments filiform. Stigmas 3, nut stalked globose, with a very long conic blunt grooved beak, much longer than the rest of the nut. Sarawak, Rocks on Matang, Siul, Puak; Sandakan, Bongaya River (Ridley).

This new species is about 2 feet tall, with a rather slender stem triquetrous above. Leaves narrow linear

acuminate $\frac{1}{2}$ inch broad, pale beneath, a panicle about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and small black globular ribbed nuts.

M. triquetra, Ridl. Sarawak, Matang; Bau, Siul, Bidi (Ridley 11698). Common in the woods, also occurs in the Malay Peninsula.

M. humilis, Naves and Villars. Sarawak, Matang, etc., (Ridley). A common plant in Sarawak.

M. debilis, Clarke n. sp. Fere levis. Foliis 6 dm. longis, 6 mm. latis, utrinque attenuatis, scapo 15 cm. longo gracili, capite florifero 8 mm. in diametro subgloboso e 5 spicis inter se distinctis exstructo, spicis (floriferis) 5 mm. longis ferrugineis densis. Species *M. multispicatae* affinis. Sarawak, Matang (Ridley 12344).

This is a tufted plant, with long narrow grassy leaves, and a small heads of flowers on a slender peduncle about 4 inches long.

M. zeylanica, var. A big tufted plant, with numerous stiff rough leaves and heads of flowers on long or short peduncles. Matang (Ridley 12335), also collected in Borneo at Banjermassin by Motley. Mr. Clarke who identifies this, writes that it is otherwise a plant confined to Ceylon.

Scirpodendron costatum, Kurz. Sarawak, Santubong (Bp-Hose). Sandakan, Bongaya (Ridley 9038).

Lepironia mucronata, Rich. Labuan (Merrill).

Scleria lithosperma, Sw. B. N. Borneo; Kudat (Bp. Hose).

Scl. zeylanica, Poir. Borneo, Kuching (Miss Hose).

Scl. caricina, Benth. Sarawak, Kuching (Ridley 11691), Limbang, Bau (Bp. Hose).

Scl. neesii, Kth. Borneo (Fl. Brit. Ind.).

- Scl. bancana*, Miq. Everywhere. Sarawak, Kuching (Miss Hose).
- Scl. multifoliata*. Sarawak, Saribas, Kuching (Bp. Hose).
- Scl. sumatrensis*, Retz. Sarawak, Kuching (Miss Hose) Matang (Ridley), Labuan (Ridley).
- Scl. trigonocarpa*, Ridl. B. N. Borneo; Gaya Island (Ridley) Kudat (Bp. Hose).
- Scl. laevis*. Common. Sarawak, Bau (Ridley).
- Carex rara*, Booth. Kinabalu (Haviland).
- Carex borneensis*, Clarke. Kinabalu (Haviland).
- C. Havilandi*, Clarke. (*C. hypsophila*, Stapf). Kinabalu (Haviland).
- C. saturata*, Clarke. (*C. filicina*, Stapf). Kinabalu (Haviland).
- C. speciosa*, Kunth. Banjermassin (Motley 1222).
- C. Dietrichiae*, Boeck. River banks at Busau. Common. (Ridley).

Mr. Clarke who names this says it is very frequent in Malaya, and North East Australia. I have never seen it from the Malay Peninsula.

Scitamineae of Borneo.

BY H. N. RIDLEY.

The order of *Scitamineae* is as well represented in Borneo as in the Malay Peninsula, but it is probable that at present a very large number are yet uncollected or if collected not yet described. The Zingiberaceae and Marantaceae of Beccari's and Korthas' collections were described by Schumann in the *Pflanzenreich*. Some of these however, I have quite failed to identify with plants collected on the same ground, viz., Kuching and Matang in Sarawak, the scene of Beccari's researches. Dr. Haviland's collection contains but few of the order, but Mr. J. Hewitt, the curator of the museum, has added a good many species to the flora. The genera of Bornean *Scitamineae* are very much the same as those of the Malay Peninsula. I have not however seen any representatives of the genera *Geostachys* or *conamomum* or *Hedychium*.

The genera *Haplochorema* and *Burbridgea* are peculiar to Borneo.

Comparatively few of the Bornean species are actually the same as those of the peninsula, but closely allied forms appear, such as *Hornstedtia reticulava*, closely allied to *H. scyphifera* and *H. brachycheilus* closely allied to *H. metriochilus*. It is rather curious to note that while yellow Globbas are common in the Malay Peninsula and white ones comparatively rare, the reverse is the case in Borneo, where yellow flowered species are scanty. The number of species *Globba* is also comparatively small.

There must be very many more species of this order in Borneo. The *Marantaceae* especially want working up. I have several which are not in a good enough state to be described. The flowers are so fugacious that they want very

careful drying separately from the inflorescence. This paper must be taken therefore as a mere preliminary one for the *Scitamineae* of Borneo.

GLOBBA.

Gl. atrosanguinea, Teysm. and Binn.

This pretty Globba with its large bright red bracts and yellow flowers is abundant in the Sarawak woods, Kuching (a small form), Bau (Ridley 11803), Bidi, Puak, (Ridley), Barang (Haviland), Rejang, Sibu (Haviland 368).

Gl. aurantiaca, Miq.

Was obtained in Borneo by Korthals, no locality being given for it. It is common in the Malay Peninsula.

Gl. (marantella) propinqua, n. sp.

Stems about 2 feet tall. Leaves lanceolate acuminate narrowed into a short petiole glabrous above beneath slightly pubescent 6 inches long $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide, sheaths roughly short hairy, ligule oblong pubescent. Raceme nodding, shortly or not branched. Bracts lanceolate oblong pubescent green approximate (when young) $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long. Rachis pubescent. Calyx tubular rather long shortly 3 lobed, lobes ovate, mucronulate red. Corolla tube rather long, petals lanceolate acute orange yellow. Lip linear oblong, rather short apex emarginate, lobes slightly divaricate orange yellow with a red central spot. Filament long yellow, anther elliptic with four nearly equal linear acuminate lobes, upper ones slightly the broadest. Bulbils cylindric hairy reddish.

Sarawak, Matang (Ridley 12260), Lundu, Bau (Ridley).

A plant with the habit of *G. cernua*, but resembling *Gl. aurantiaca*, Miq. in the form of the flower. The only yellow globba I have seen from Borneo.

Gl. (§ ceratanthera) tricolor, n. sp.

Stem about 2 feet tall spotted red. Leaves lanceolate cuspidate acuminate at both ends nearly glabrous 6 inches long 2 inches wide base slightly pubescent, sheath ribbed glabrous except the edge pubescent, ligule rather large retuse lobes rounded. Panicle large, branches distant projecting little over an inch long with a few flowers at the ends. Bracts at base of branches lanceolate cuspidate $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long. Floral bracts ovate. Calyx rather short campanulate with two ovate cuspidate lobes longer than the third white. Corolla tube rather short little over $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long violet. Petals elliptic upper one boat shaped violet, staminodes linear yellow. Lip narrow linear rather long apex bifid with linear obtuse yellow lobes, the rest white tinged violet. Filament long slender, anther oblong with a linear acuminate curved horn at the base on each side.

Sarawak, Kuching (Ridley 12360), Matang 11806.

Gl. polyphylla, Schum.

Gunong Praraeng (Korthals).

Gl. pumila, n. sp.

A small prostrate plant, the stems lying on the ground 6 to 9 inches long. Leaves lanceolate acuminate or lower ones ovate 1-2 inches long $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide above glabrous except on the nerves, the mid rib hairy, the others less so, back with the nerves elevated and hairy, petiole $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, sheath hairy especially the ligule. Panicle short $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 inches long, lower bracts lanceolate, upper ones obovate glabrous. Branches $\frac{1}{4}$ inch or less glabrous. Calyx tubular funnel-shaped with 3 long equal teeth $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long. Corolla tube long and slender $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long, petals ovate obtuse boat-shaped. Lip short bilobed with oblong truncate lobes, all white. Anther with 2 processes, from the base of anther triangular at base linear candate longer than the anther capsule elliptic $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long, minutely red pustular.

Sarawak at Puak (Ridley 12357).

This curious small species lays its stems quite flat on the ground. The flowers are white, and the leaves are remarkable for the close set venis being thickly hairy giving the back of the leaf a curious ribbed appearance.

Gl. brachyanthera, Schum.

A small plant usually about a foot tall with lanceolate acuminate leaves, usually glabrous, 3 inches long 1 inch wide, sheath hairy. Panicle short usually 3 inches long with a few branches about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long. Bracts ovate persistent pure white rather large. Calyx tubular eventually turbinate white glabrous with three equal lanceolate teeth. Petals ovate boat-shaped white or tinted yellow at the tip. Staminodes linear white or pale yellow. Lip narrow linear oblong very shortly bifid, white with a bright yellow tip. Filament moderately long anther yellow with two lanceolate acuminate horns rising from close to the base.

Sarawak. Common, Kuching, (Ridley 12359), Bidi (Ridley 11805).

var. *angustifolia*. Leaves 9 inches long 1 inch wide candate, much narrower in proportion to their length than in the type. Matang, 800 feet elevation.

I do not see that the anther is remarkably short as Schumann gives it.

Glabba versicolor, Smith.

Borneo, Timbang-Penang near Kudat (Fraser fide Schumann) not seen. It is an Indian species.

Camptandra angustifolia, Ridl.

Sarawak on Matang, (Ridley, Haviland etc.).

Kæmpferia gracillima, Schumann.

Sarawak near Selebut on rocks (Haviland 448).

K. decus-silvæ, Hallier.

Liang Gagang ; and between Mandai and Kymas
(Hallier).

K. ornata, N. E. Brown.

Introduced into cultivation 1884.

K. atrovirens, N. E. Brown.

Introduced into cultivation 1886.

Haplochorema palyphyllum, Schum.

Sarawak by Lemdu (? Lundu) (Beccari 2324).

H. oligospermum, Schum.

Sarawak. Marupi, Batang Lupar (Beccari).

H. gracilipes, Schum.

Sarawak. Gunong Wah (Beccari).

H. petiolatum, Schum.

Sarawak, Singhi mountain (Haviland).

H. uniflorum, Schum.

Sarawak Gunong Tiang Ladschin, Batang Lupar
(Beccari) abundant on Matang, a charming plant with
deep velvety green leaves barred paler, flowers white
except a deep red spot edged with yellow on the lip.
(Ridley).

H. extensum, Schum.

Sarawak Gunong Tiang Ladschin, Batang Lupar
(Beccari).

Gastrochilus Hallieri, Ridl.

G. anomalum, Schum. *Kempferia anomala*, Hallier.

Liang Gagang, Mandai, Kapuas (Hallier) Sarawak
(H. N. Ridley).

G. parvus, Ridl.

Sarawak. Bidi (Ridley).

G. reticosa, Ridl.

Sarawak, Bidi (Ridley).

Gastrochilus pulchella, n. sp.

Stems several short covered with red sheaths, 2 inches tall. Leaves 3, ovate to lanceolate acute base rounded $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 inches wide bright shining green with about 8 pairs of nerves conspicuous above, petiole 1- $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long. Spike shorter acute several flowered bracts lanceolate acuminate cuspidate red. Flowers opening singly. Corolla tube just projecting about 1 inch long, lobes linear oblong obtuse white. Staminalodes rounded oblong yellowish shorter than the stamen. Lip $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long entire, sides elevated, saccate, white, a central bar **A** shaped and the tip broad and rounded cherry crimson. Filament short, anther oblong not crested pubescent.

Sarawak Bidi, Jambusan Caves. In wet woods. Flowering September to January.

This resembles *G. pulcherrima*, Wall. of Burma, but differs in its smaller size, short stem, leaves and spike, the lip is beautifully colored with its crimson red tip behind which is a white spot surrounded by the arms of a **A** of which the stem runs to the lip base.

CURCUMA.

C. aromatica, L.

"Entimut or Entimu," much used by Dyak women as soap, and in medicine for shingles. Kuching, (R. Shelford).

Zingiber parphyrosphaera, Schum.

Sarawak Rejang, (Haviland).

Z. stenostachys, Schum.

Gunong Balacan, and Sakumbang, (Korthals).

Z. coloratum, N. E. Br.

N. W. Borneo, (Burbidge),

Z. borneense, Schum.

Sarawak, Kuching (Haviland), S. Borneo, Gunong Sakumbang, (Korthals).

Costus speciosus, L.

Common in Sarawak. var. *B. angustifolia*, Schum. Sarawak, (Beccari).

C. globosus, Bl. *C. Ridleyi*, Schum.

Schumann makes a new species of this being doubtful as to what the *C. globosus* of Blume was as he had only seen scraps of foliage and the description is incomplete. I saw however a drawing in Buitenzorg by Hasselt the collector of Blume's plant which seems undoubtedly this plant. Valetton (Ic. Bogor C. L. XIII has figured and described the same plant as *C. globosus*. Bl. Sarawak, Puak, Bau, (Ridley).

Common all over the Malay peninsula and also in Sumatra.

C. microcephalus, Schum.

Lumpei Island, (Korthals).

AMOMUM.

§ *Geanthi*, no appendage to the stamen.

A. nasutum, Schum. This is distinguished by the lip being prolonged into a beak. Kuching, (Beccari).

A. bicorniculatum, Schum. Gunong, Sakumbang, (Korthals).

A. dictyocoleum, Schum. Sarawak, Kuching, (Beccari).

A. macroglossa, Schum. Sarawak, Matang, (Beccari).

§ *Euamomum*, Anther crested.

A. laxisquamosum, Schum. Sarawak, Kuching, (Beccari).

A. oliganthum, Schum. Sarawak, Matang, (Beccari).

A. stenosphon, Schum. Sarawak, Maropin, Batang Lupar, (Beccari).

A. fimbrio-bractea, Schum. Sarawak, Tubao River near Bintulu, (Beccari).

A. gracilipes, Schum. Borneo, (noloc.), Korthals.

A. flavidulum, n. sp.

Stems not very stout. Leaves lanceolate acuminate narrowed at the base into a short petiole, margins and tip ciliate, otherwise glabrous, 12 inches long $2\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide, petiole $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long, ligule papery glabrous an inch long truncate, sheath ribbed reticulate. Spike dense many-flowered cylindric 3 inches long on a peduncle 8 inches tall, sheaths papery smooth glabrous, rachis woolly; bracts smooth ovate acute, brittle when dry $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long or less. Bracteoles similar smaller. Ovary pubescent silky. Calyx very short $\frac{1}{8}$ inch long glabrous, campanulate shortly 3 lobed, lobes truncate. Petals linear oblong reddish yellow nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long blunt tube very short. Lip entire obovate. Anther with two side arms, no terminal crest. Capsule pubescent.

Sarawak, Matang (Ridley 11802).

A. sylvestre, n. sp.

Rhizome woody. Leaf stems 2-3 feet tall $\frac{1}{4}$ inch through leaves narrow lanceolate or oblanceolate acute narrowed acuminate to base. 12 inches by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide glabrous above and beneath except the midrib on both sides faintly pubescent, ligule short broad truncate entire hairy, sheaths ribbed and with hairy transverse reticulations. Spike obconic on a peduncle

covered with sheaths, 3 inches long. Bracts ovate papery pubescent pale brown when dry acute $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long. Ovary silky. Calyx campanulate $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long, pubescent with short broad rounded lobes. Corolla tube funnel-shaped, as long as calyx tube, lobes oblong obtuse white pubescent. Lip very fleshy oblong apex fimbriate, white with a yellow central bar. Staminalodes long slender setiform. Anther oblong with 2 small linear side auricles, no terminal crest, pubescent, style hairy. Capsule globose pubescent, terminated by the short thick calyx tube.

Sarawak. Common in the woods at Kuching.

One plant I found had 2 complete anthers.

A. cerasinum, n. sp.

Stems very tall about 10 feet pruinose. Leaves oblong lanceolate with a very broad base, and a long (inch) cusp 15 inches long 4 inches wide glabrous except the edges and covered with yellowish hairs, petiole 1 inch long channeled back rounded, ligule oblong $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long glabrous, sheath ribbed glabrous spikes 3 inches long, rachis silky. Bracts white lanceolate acute 1 inch long. Bracteoles lanceolate. Epicalyx tubular $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, with 3 equal ovate lobes calyx 1 inch long lobes linear white as long as the corolla tube. Corolla cherry red, petals an inch long, upper one hooded, lower ones with a white central bar oblong obtuse. Lip large side lobes broad rounded as long as the petals white dentate spotted with red on the edge, midlobe bifid short oblong narrow dentate, with 3 red bands, and 2 broad red bands on the inside of the side lobes. Stamen creamy white, the anther with a broad semilunar entire crest, no distinct central lobe. Fruit globose an inch through green.

Sarawak, on the lower slopes of Matang, (Ridley 12421).

A. Hewittii, n. sp.

Stem large. Leaves lanceolate cuspidate acuminate narrowed at the base petiolate 16 inches long 3 inches wide glabrous, close veined midrib on both surfaces closely ribbed and light colored, petiole $\frac{1}{2}$ inch glabrous black ligule $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long entire dark brown glabrous apex rounded oblong. Scape 1 foot tall slender, with a few long narrow sheaths, ribbed linear rounded and margined at the tip, spike 2 inches long obconic rachis silky pubescent. Bracts lanceolate acute ribbed $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long corolla yellow anther rather large oblong with a rounded short crest. Fruit elliptic pear shaped $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long $\frac{1}{2}$ inch through covered with oblong processes armed with short horizontal thorus.

Sarawak, Matang (Ridley), Santubong (Hewitt).

The flowers spoilt; near *A. gracilipes*.

HORNSTEDTIA.

This genus is well represented in Borneo.

H. sarawacensis, Schum.

Sarawak, Matang (Beccari).

This species is insufficiently described to be identifiable.

H. phaeochoana, Schum.

Sarawak, Kuching (Beccari) is also insufficiently described.

H. velutina, Ridl.

B. N. Borneo, Bongaya (Ridley).

H. affinis, Ridl.

Sarawak, Kuching (Haviland, Ridley).

H. villosa, Val.

Stems tall and stout. Leaves elliptic or lanceolate acute or subobtusely narrowed at the base 12-16 inches long 4-5 inches across glabrous above softly pubescent, beneath petiole 1 inch long pubescent, ligule oblong bilobed coriaceous $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, lobes truncate, sheaths ribbed and reticulate. Spikes nearly sessile oblong obconic 4 inches long over 1 inch through. Bracts ovate $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long or less, obtuse finely ribbed and lower ones reticulate pubescent, margins strongly ciliate hairy. Calyx $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long tubular apex bifid 2 setiform processes from the sides. Corolla tube 3 inches long red passing abruptly into the lobes, lobes oblong obtuse, red lip stiff oblong with a rounded point $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long little longer than the petals slightly pubescent within, flame colored. Anther shorter pubescent with a large semiorbicular crest. Capsule subglobose glabrous.

Sarawak, Matang, (Ridley 11811) also at Bau.

The flowers of this plant resemble a duck's beak. The short broad petals and stiff coriaceous lip are very striking.

H. brachychilus, n. sp.

Leaves elliptic cuspidate base rounded, 12 inches long, 3 inches wide glabrous except the upper edge and tip, edged with ciliate hairs, petiole distinct $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long, ligule oblong truncate entire $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long, sheath strongly ribbed scabrid pubescent. Spike 3 inches long, cylindric. Bracts thin oblong ribbed, more or less hairy, flowers scarlet. Bracteole $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long lanceolate mucronulate pubescent. Calyx 2 inches long covering the corolla tube with 3 equal lanceolate mucronulate points pubescent. Corolla lobes elliptic oblong rounded broad $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long pubescent at the tips. Lip very short not longer than the corolla lobes, broad obovate with very large rounded side lobes, pubescent within, the central line strongly elevated. Anther oblong glabrous on the back hairy in front, no crest.

Sarawak Kuching; Bau (Ridley).

This has a curious lip for a *Hornstedtia* more like that of an *Amomum*.

H. spathulata, n. sp.

Stems tall. Leaf oblong lanceolate cuspidate narrowed to the base, no petiole 2 feet long, 6 inches wide glabrous above finely velvety pubescent beneath, ligule oblong hispid sheath sparingly pubescent. Spike obconic, on a short $\frac{1}{2}$ inch yellow hairy peduncle, 3 inches long. Bracts few lanceolate acute pubescent tips woolly, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, purple within ribbed thinly coriaceous. Flowers $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Bracteoles linear woolly. Calyx $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long tip bifid pubescent apex woolly. Corolla tube enlarged upwards 3 inches long red, lobes linear obtuse red. Lip an inch long sides elevated long rounded, limb spathulate with a narrow claw and elliptic ovate limb $\frac{1}{4}$ inch across, whole lip red centre darker edge white at base. Anther with a short triangular acute crest.

Sarawak Matang (Ridley) Perak (Ridley).

H. reticulata, Schum. *H. Havilandi*, Schumann.

A large plant with the habit of *H. scyphiphora*, but with a much branched rhizome elevated above the ground on stout roots. Leaf stems about 12 or more feet tall. Leaves lanceolate acuminate 2 feet long 4 inches wide glabrous except the edge and tip which are pubescent, base, petioled very shortly or winged to the sheath, ligule oblong yellow hairy. Spikes on longer or shorter peduncles, sometimes as much as 6 inches in length, obconic or nearly cylindric. Bracts broad deep red ovate 2 inches long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ or less pubescent with numerous fine ribs overlaid by larger ribs and transverse reticulations. Bracteole linear acute 3 inches long white. Calyx spathaceous shorter, white with 3 points. Corolla tube 3 inches long red, lobes narrow

linear 1 inch long red. Lip yellow with a red central mark between the two rounded lobes limb little longer than the petals linear spatulate, dilated a little before the tip. Stamen pinkish shorter than the lip, anther oblong crest oblong ovate rounded.

Sarawak, very common Matang (Ridley 1182) also Bau, and Bidi. Pengkulu ampat (Haviland).

"Bungah Jungkal" The inner part of the leafy stem sweet and eaten.

The Pengkulu ampat specimen of Dr. Haviland on which the species *H. Havilandi* is based, is not distinguishable from the common plant. It is said to differ in its more slender flowering spike, smaller flowers and unappendaged connective. The specimens in the Botanic Gardens herbarium however are as large as any other and the connective of the anther is plainly visible.

H. Hewittii, n. sp.

A small plant; stem only 2 or 3 feet tall. Leaves oblanceolate to lanceolate cuspidate narrowed gradually to the base 9 inches long by 3 inches wide above glabrous nerves not close, beneath pubescent. Ligule short rounded entire hairy sheath strongly ribbed pubescent, with occasionally reticulations in the upper part. Spike short lower bracts papyraceous ovate ribbed subacute pubescent, on the edges. Bracteole tubular trifid $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, thin. Calyx 1 inch long pubescent. Corolla tube 2 inches long lobes ovate red. Lip an inch long red with central yellow bar, wings long narrow elevated, claw narrow dilated slightly into a narrow bifid limb.

Anther short oblong deeply retuse with no crest.

Sarawak Santubong, (Hewitt). Siul (Ridley).

Near *H. metriocheilus*, of the Malay Peninsula.

PHOEOMERIA.

Ph. pyramidosphaera, Schum.

Pontianak, near Sungei Kanta ; (Beccari). Sarawak, Tubao in Bintulu (Beccari) also occurs in Celebes.

PLAGIOSTACHYS.

P. strobilifera, Ridl.

Sarawak Puak (Ridley). British North Borneo, Bongaya River (Ridley) Sandakan (Creagh).

A fruiting specimen collected at Perak seems to me identical with the Sandakan plant.

Pl. borneensis, n. sp.

A large stout plant stem $\frac{1}{2}$ inch through. Leaves large lanceolate cuspidate 12-18 inches long 5 inches wide glabrous above softly pubescent beneath, base narrowed shortly $\frac{1}{4}$ inch petioled pubescent, ligule short rounded ribbed obtuse bifid edge pubescent hairy sheath glabrous except the keel—hairy strongly ribbed. Spike simple or three flowered conic then lengthening to 6 or 7 inches long stout densely woolly hairy. Bracts lanceolate rather narrow hairy. Flowers red. Capsule globose $\frac{1}{6}$ inch through hairy terminated by the cylindrical remains of the calyx.

Sarawak, Matang (Ridley 11800). Bau (Ridley).

ELETTARIOPSIS.

E. surculosum, (Schum. sub *Cyphostigma*).

Sarawak Matang, (Beccari, Ridley), not rare on banks.

E. stoloniferum, (Schum. sub *Cyphostigma*).

Sarawak at Kuching (Beccari),

BURBIDGEA.

B. nitida, Hook. fil. Bot. Mag. 1879 t. 6903.

N. W. Borneo, Murat between the Lawas and Trusan rivers (Burbidge).

ALPINIA.

A. § Hellenia exostylis, Schum.

Borneo no locality given (Korthals).

A. Fraseriana, Oliver. *A. rosella*, Ridl.

Brit. North Borneo; Kudat Ridley; Brunei Bay (Bp. Hose) also in Billiton (Schumann).

A. sumatrana, Miq.

Borneo no loc. (Korthals).

A. cornu-cervi, n. sp.

Leaves lanceolate acuminate 15 inches long $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide glabrous petiole $\frac{1}{8}$ inch long, ligule short truncate. Panicle on an 8 inch peduncle, 12 inches long with numerous short branches about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long glabrous. Bracts fugacious. Ovary glabrous. Calyx tube cylindric as long as the corolla tube with short ovate lobes. Petals short oblong blunt $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long. Dorsal one hooded lip shorter split to base, lobes narrow subbifid truncate, one point shorter than the other. Stamens short thick, cylindric obtuse. Filament short thick, anther as long, connective linear rounded.

Sarawak no locality (J. Hewitt).

A. reticosa, n. sp.

Stem about 4 feet tall. Leaves lanceolate acuminate 18 inches long 2 inches wide hardly petioled glabrous, midrib ribbed, ligule very large oblong rounded $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long ribbed, sheath closely reticulated with rounded reticulations, all glabrous. Panicle shorter than the

leaf 4 inches long glabrous. Flowers small greenish corolla tube terete slender $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long, upper sepal under $\frac{1}{4}$ inch narrowly boat-shaped hooded with a terminal process lateral lobes oblong broader. Lip $\frac{3}{8}$ inch long entire obovate rounded staminodes at base 2 short cylindric processes stamen shorter than the lip, filament cylindric stout anther oblong with two horn-like excurved tips, and a thin entire short rounded crest. Capsule globose smooth $\frac{1}{2}$ inch through green, no remains of calyx.

Sarawak, Bau (Ridley).

A. cylindrostachys, Schum.

Matang (Ridley) Santubong (Hewitt). "Lip yellow along the centre limited by a red streak on either side rest of flower pale with a pink tinge."

I should hardly agree with Schumann in classing this plant as an *Alpinia*.

A. brachypoda, Schum.

Sarawak, Matang (Beccari).

A. § Bintulua, polycarpa, Schum.

Sarawak, Tubao Bintulu (Beccari).

A. § -Cenolophon glabra, Ridl.

This was described from a dried specimen of Haviland's collected on Santubong, I met with it at Bidi again and drew up a description from the living plant which may be of interest. The plant is but 4 or 5 feet tall. The leaves deep green plicate. The panicle curved about 5 inches long bearing about 20 flowers, on white pedicels the ovary glabrous. Calyx tube nearly straight white with 3 ovate lobes petals linear oblong, the upper one hooded white. Lip much longer flat depressed in the centre and tip decurved obovate edges wrinkled crenulate base dark cherry red passing into

Jour. Straits Branch

orange at the tip, base channelled with 2 short ovate acute processes. Filaments slender red as long as the upper petal, anther oblong rather short red with a rounded toothed crest. Stigma white.

Sarawak, Santubong (Haviland). Bidi (Ridley 11810) (Bau 11807) Matang 11888.

A. (Catimbium), Korthalsi, Schum.

Pontianak, Sungei Unpanang (Beccari) Banjarmasin (Korthals, Motley).

A. angustifolia, Schum.

Sarawak, Matang (Beccari).

A. laxiflora, Gagnepain.

Borneo, no specific locality (Chaper).

A. flexistamen, Schum.

Sarawak, Matang (Beccari).

A. borneensis, Bull. Soc. Bot. France 1904 448. Borneo cultivated at Buitenzorg.

A. Havilandi, Schum.

B. N. Borneo, Kinabalu (Haviland).

A. ptychanthera, Schum.

Sarawak, Gading near Lundu (Beccari).

A. Niemvenhuizi, Val. Ic. Bog. excii. Borneo central (Nieuwenhuiz).

A. assimilis, Ridl. *A. Hookeriana*, Val. Ic. Bog. clxxxix. Borneo. Cultivated in Buitenzorg fide Schumann not seen.

A. mutica, Roxb. Borneo (fide Valetón).

MARANTACEÆ.

Phrynium parviflorum, Roxb. Sarawak, Lundu (Ridley 12420)
Jambusan and Bau.

Ph. fissifolia, n. sp.

Leaves ovate with a broad base, acuminate obtuse, eventually split up into lobes and resembling in form a *Raphidophora* leaf, 16 inches long 9 inches wide, above glabrous beneath the ribs fine hairy, stem and petiole hairy, sheath short 1 inch long hairy. Capitulum sessile $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches through. Outer bracts ovate-lanceolate densely hairy, inner ones narrower covered with long hairs. Flowers white.

Sarawak, Pengkulu Ampat (Haviland) Puak (Ridley) 12358. The curious regular way in which these leaves break up so as to look like those of one of the aroids is very striking.

MUSACEÆ.

Musa violascens, Ridley.

Sarawak common near Perak (Ridley).

M. campestris, Becc. (Forèste di Borneo p. 622). In desert-
ed rice fields on the river Sarawak.

M. borneensis, Becc. "Pisang Unkaok or Pisang Unkadan."
Sarawak at Marop (Beccari).

M. microcarpa, Becc. "Pisang Lenki."
Sarawak at Marop (Beccari).

M. hirta, Becc. "Pisang Genta"
Sarawak at Marop (Beccari).

LOWIACEÆ.

Lowia borneensis.

Orchidantha borneensis, Gard.-Chron 1886 ii 5.19.
Introduced from Borneo.

Begonias of Borneo.

BY H. N. RIDLEY.

Borneo, at least Sarawak, appears to be tolerably rich in *Begonias* at least as compared with the Malay Peninsula. Few seem to have been described however. The most abundant are the tall woodland species of the *Petermannia* section with very insignificant flowers. Young forms often have the leaves prettily spotted, but this soon goes off and the plant becomes tall and dull-colored. This section is a difficult one owing to the variability of the species, possibly some of the abnormal forms one meets with are hybrids. The presence or absence of petals in the male flower is hardly a good character though often used in distinguishing species and groups. I have in some of this section seen flowers with none, or one or two on the same plant. The limestone rocks and mouths of the caves produce a number of pretty species of which *B. spelunca*, with its tufts of round leaves and pretty white flowers is one of the most attractive, while among foliage plants, the beautiful *B. promethea*, growing with only two or three large leaves flat on the rock faces of Bukit Tendong, near Busan, is perhaps the most worthy of cultivation.

§ *Petermannia*. Capsule 3 celled, wings 3 nearly equal narrow oblong, dehiscent by 2 valves.

Stems tall.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Panicles very small axillary ... | 1. <i>B. axillaris</i> |
| Panicles subterminal lax. | |
| Leaves ovate nearly entire ... | 2. <i>B. propinqua</i> . |
| Leaves ovate sinuate small ... | 3. <i>B. sarawakensis</i> . |
| Leaves ovate toothed ... | 4. <i>B. borneensis</i> . |

- Leaves oblong or lanceolate, oblique 5. *B. oblongifolia*.
 Leaves ovate lanceolate cordate ... 6. *B. Pryeriana*.
 Panicles compact.
 Stipules broken up into fibres ... 7. *B. inostegia*.
 Stipules not broken up 8. *B. congesta*.
 Panicles diffuse flowers very small
 leaves narrow 9. *B. polygonoides*.

Stem short erect leafy.

- Leaves rhomboid broad hairy 10. *B. pubescens*.
 Leaves rhomboid narrow glabrous ... 11. *B. Hullettii*.
 Leaves narrow lanceolate toothed glabrous 12. *B. elatostemma*.

§ *Bractibegoniæ*.

- Bracts large. Flowers large ... 13. *B. Burbidgei*.
 Bracts small flowers small stems
 tufted erect 14. *B. rubida*.
 Stems prostrate or creeping ... 15. *B. pendula*.

Stems short rhizomatous.

- Leaves tufted orbicular cordate
 glabrous... .. 16. *B. speluncæ*.
 Leaves ovate oblique hairy ... 17. *B. Havilandii*.
 Leaves few large hairy orbicular
 cordate 18. *B. Promethea*.
 Rhizome long leaves distant orbicular
 19. *B. Pyrrha*.
 Rhizome long with distant long
 petioled reniform peltate leaves. 20. *B. calcarea*.

§ *Platycentrum*. Capsule with one large oblong wing and two smaller ones erect stemmed epiphyte 21. *B. adenostegia*.

B. axillaris, n. sp.

Stems slender 2 feet and more tall very succulent. Leaves remote lanceolate acuminate base rounded slightly toothed quite glabrous 3 inches long by one wide, petiole $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Stipules lanceolate cuspedate caducous. Panicles axillary under an inch long, one to each leaf axil. Peduncle very short branches flexuous, dichotomous. Bracts very small ovate, male flowers $\frac{1}{8}$ inch across. Sepals oblong rounded petals none. Anthers almost sessile oblong obtuse, about 12 crowded on a torns dehiscing the whole length. Female flowers not seen. Capsule an inch long $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch across the wings oblong, top truncate broad wings nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ inch at the tip narrowed to the base. Pedicel $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long.

Lingga Island 200 to 300 feet attitude 17-7-93 (Hullett 5707).

Allied to *B. oblongifolia* but very distinct in its small axillary panicles with very short peduncles and a few small dichotomous branches.

B. propinqua, n. sp.

Stem succulent 2 or 3 feet tall. Leaves ovate acuminate base cordate unequal 8-9 inches long 4 inches wide glabrous margins slightly sinuate, nerves prominent beneath, petiole 3 inches long, stipules lanceolate oblong $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long. Cymes lax branches slender spreading. Flowers small white or green. Bracts small rounded male flower $\frac{1}{8}$ inch across, sepals 2 oblong obtuse. Petals narrower liner 2 stamens oblong narrowed to the base. Female flowers not seen.

Fruit oblong $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch long and as wide apex truncate, wings equal narrow oblong dehiscing by two slits on each face.

Sarawak common in woods. Matang, (Hullett, Haviland, Ridley 11771) Kuching (Haviland).

B. propinqua, var.

Leaves ovate long acuminate dotted all over beneath with minute hairs when young. Panicle long slender as much as 9 inches or less diffuse. Flowers male as in *isoptera*. Capsule oblong longer than broad 1 inch long.

Sarawak, Sapudang (Haviland 534).

This may be a distinct species but I should like to see more than the only specimen I have.

B. sarawakensis, n. sp.

Stem a foot or more tall slender branched glabrous. Leaves distant ovate acuminate base very unequal margins undulate quite glabrous pale beneath nerves distinct (young leaves at first dotted with small hairs) 3 inches long $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, petiole slender 1 inch long. Stipules lanceolate acute caducous small $\frac{1}{8}$ inch long. Panicles lax few flowered, scurfy 1-2 inches long male flowers minute $\frac{1}{8}$ inch across, on slender pedicels $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long bracts very small ovate. Sepals 2 oblong ovate petals 3 narrower, pale. Stamens about 12 filaments very short, anthers dehiscing the whole length, oblong longer than the filaments. Female flower 2 or 3 together larger ovary scurfy sepals suborbicular 4. Petals narrow linear oblong 2, styles. Fruit oblong quadrate wings 3 equal straight narrow $\frac{1}{8}$ inch wide whole fruit $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long $\frac{3}{8}$ inch wide across the two wings.

Sarawak; Path to Tabuan (Haviland 784, 76).

Certainly near *B. isoptera* but with much smaller flowers and leaves.

B. borneensis. A. De C. Prod. XV, p. 320, Stapf., Trans. Linn. Soc. IV. 166.

A tall herb glabrous. Leaves obliquely ovate base unequally cordate, or subcordate toothed with a distinct

tooth at the end of each nerve and nervule, palmately 6-7 nerved dark green above pale beneath membranaceous 9 inches long 6 inches wide, petiole $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 inches. Stipules oblong setaceo-acuminate caducous. Male flowers in a large panicle for the section 5 inches long branches slender with long racemes. Bracts oblong $\frac{1}{8}$ inch long pink caducous. Sepals white ovate or oblong. Petals 0. Anthers subsessile on an elongate torus oblong. Female flowers few. Capsule obovate three winged on a $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 inch pedicel narrowed at the base truncate at the top 1 inch across at the top and as long wings sub-equal rounded $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide angled at the top edge narrowing to the base.

Borneo (sine loc) Barber. Kinabalu (Haviland 1707). Labuan (Motley).

This the first Bornean species described does not seem to be at all common. I have only seen Haviland's specimen. It differs from the common *B. oblongifolia* in its large ovate strongly toothed leaves and much bigger panicle.

B. oblongifolia, Stapf. Trans. Linn. Soc. IV. p. 165.

A succulent herb about 2 feet tall, stem covered when young with short hairs. Leaf oblong or oblanceolate acute or acuminate, base inequilateral slightly subcuneate or obtuse, margins faintly undulate with very small teeth at the ends of the nerves, glabrous except the red scurfy nerves beneath, above dark green beneath pale, 5 inches long 2 across, nerves straight about 8, petiole $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long hairy. Stipules oblong cuspidate green $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long. Panicle terminal 3-4 inches with few short branches, the longest about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Male flowers crowded on short $\frac{1}{8}$ inch hairy pedicels. Bracts shorter ovate. Sepals rather firm textured oblong green $\frac{1}{8}$ inch long blunt. Petals 0. Anthers oblong nearly sessile at the base of the torus, upper ones elliptic with a longer filament, opening by

a slit in the upper part, not splitting all the way down. Female flowers not seen.

Fruit an inch long oblong narrowed at the base, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch across the two wings. Wings equal truncate at the top, broad and straight ($\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide) to near the base.

Sarawak, Matang (Hullett, Ridley). Bau (Ridley 11774) Puak, Jambusan Lundu (R) Sepudang 1c.k.m.t. Haviland.

This is the commonest species in Sarawak, and is abundant in the woods. It is somewhat variable in the form of the foliage which in the Kinabalu plant is quite oblong. Another form has leaves similar to those of the Kinabalu form but in some specimens the young parts are covered with stiff yellowish hairs. The flowers have occasionally one petal. This plant was collected by Dr. Haviland at Tabea at 1000 feet on conglomerate. It is probably a mere form of this species.

Another form collected at Niah by Haviland and Hose no 3225, is a slender plant with oblong acuminate leaves more of the shape of those of the Kinabalu plant but altogether smaller.

B. Pryeriana, n. sp.

Stem slender glabrous. Leaves distant, lanceolate acuminate cordate very inaequilateral basal lobe broad round, margin sinuate quite glabrous, nerves slender about 6, 5 inches long 2 inches wide, petiole 1 inch slender stipules oblong $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long subacute. Cymes small slender about 2 inches long. Female flowers solitary 2 on long pedicels in front at the base. Bracts (of male flowers) obovate convolute glandular denticulate. Male flowers $\frac{1}{8}$ inch long sepals 2 orbicular. Petals 2 narrow linear obtuse. Anthers very numerous obovate cordate, filaments nearly as long. Female flowers not seen.

Capsule $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long wings broad $\frac{1}{4}$ inch broad at the top and narrowed and rounded at the base nearly equal, dehiscence on two lines on each face.

Sandakan Byte Estate (Ridley).

The foliage is narrower than that of *B. Borneensis*, the bracts are very different, and the fruit differs in its broad upper edge of the wings form any an angle with the vertical edge which narrows to a rounded base. Named after Mr. Pryer of Byte Estate, with whom I found it.

B. inostegia, Stapf. Ic. Pl. 2309. Trans. Linn. Soc. IV p. 166.

This plant only known from Kinabalu resembles *B. congesta*, Ridl. but has more ovate leaves, and a some what longer panicle. It is peculiar in the way its stipules are broken up into long fibres at the tip.

It was collected in Kinabalu at 6000 feet elevation by Haviland (1708).

B. congesta, n. sp.

Stems tall hairy. Leaves distant oblong ovate inaequilateral acute edge undulate with a few minute distant teeth, nerves prominent much forked about 6-9 inches long 4 inches wide, petiole 3 inches long, glabrous except the petiole and nerves scabrid hairy. Stipules $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long oblong. Flowers crowded into a head, 2 females and many males. Capitulum very shortly pedicelled, pedicel stout about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long. Bracts broad thick outer ones suborbicular, inner ones narrower rough. Male flowers pedicelled, pedicel $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long. Sepals 2 thick oblong shorter than the stamens. Petals 0. Stamens 12, filament short thick anther oblong blunt slightly narrowed to the base, dehiscing by two linear short pores: Female flower not seen. Capsule oblong quadrate almost sessile, wings narrow linear, one smaller than the others. One inch long $\frac{1}{2}$ inch across the two wings.

Sarawak Bau (Ridley). Flowers white; Niah Limestone (Haviland and Hose 3224).

B. polygonoides, n. sp.

Stem erect branched rather slender 2 feet tall, glabrous. Leaves narrowly lanceolate acuminate 4-5 inches long $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide slightly scaly on the midrib otherwise glabrous, base narrowed slightly almost equilateral nerves 5 prominent beneath, petiole $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long. Stipules ovate amplexicaul $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long. Cyme terminal spreading with divaricate slender branches lower two or three bearing single female flowers, upper ones males. Bracts minute ovate, male flowers very small $\frac{1}{8}$ inch rose pink sepals 2 orbicular oblong. Petals lanceolate acute smaller. Stamens 10 anthers club-shaped narrowed at the base.

Fruit with the wings almost orbicular $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long, dehiscent by oblong valves on the face, wings rounded equal.

Sarawak, Matang (Ridley 11770, Haviland 1906.)

B. pubescens, n. sp. *B. hirsuta*, (Bracemss).

Stem 2 to 4 inches long erect or decumbent leafy. Leaves close together alternate oblanceolate oblong base cuneate or rounded apex subacute margins dentate 5 inches long $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide margins, nerves on the back hairy with stiff slender pale hairs. Upper surface sprinkled with hairs, petiole $\frac{1}{8}$ inch long hairy. Stem also red hairy. Inflorescence axillary short with 2 bracts lanceolate acute or acuminate keeled hairy $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long. Male flowers in pairs on slender pedicels several together. Sepals white orbicular $\frac{1}{8}$ inch long. Petals 0. Stamens 12 filaments free nearly to base longer than the oblong oblanceolate, anthers which possess a ridge over the top. Female flowers not seen.

Capsule ovate long beaked $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long and wider across the broad veined wings. Capsule punctate and

hairy dehiscent along the wing edge. Wings hairy on the edge.

Sarawak, Matang abundant (Hullett 346) Haviland 76 Ridley, on banks at 1800 feet alt.

Closely allied to *B. Hulletti* but differs in its hairiness, shorter broader leaves and beaked hairy capsule.

B. Hulletti, n. sp.

Stems erect or decumbent 3 to 6 inches tall glabrous, leafy. Leaves alternate sessile lanceolate falcate or oblique base cuneate, apex long acuminate, margin toothed at the apex, nerves alternate 3 pairs nervules reticulated, margins and nerves armed with bristles. Flowers axillary in strongly nerved lanceolate acuminate bracts, white, upper flowers male lower ones female male flowers $\frac{1}{2}$ inch across pedicels nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long. Sepals 2 oblong obtuse. Petals 0. Stamens 13 or 14 filaments slender, free nearly to the base. Anthers elliptic short dehiscent by slits in the side. Female flowers sepals 2 or 3 petals. Styles three free for half their length, stigmas bifid with long arms. Capsule $\frac{1}{2}$ inch across the wings, wings long oblong rounded.

Sarawak, Matang at 800-1000 feet (Hullett, Ridley 11776).

B. elatostemma, n. sp.

Stem slender glabrous. Leaves narrow lanceolate long acuminate base acute, margins with a few distant teeth rather large about 12 on each side 4-5 inches long $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide glabrous petiole slender $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long stipules oblong cuspidate $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long. Panicle small 1-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long. Bracts obovate oblong $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long male flowers crowded $\frac{1}{4}$ inch across pedicel as long as the sepals. Sepals oblong 2. Petals 0. Stamens 8-10. Anthers ovoid opening by short slits at the top, filaments as short as anthers. Female flowers in pairs.

Capsule $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, cylindric swollen shortly beaked, wings 3 equal narrow $\frac{1}{8}$ inch across, sides straight narrow to apex and base, slightly; $\frac{1}{4}$ inch across the two wings.

Sarawak Rejang (Haviland 2946).

B. Bractei (*Begoniae*) *Burbidgei*. Stapf. l.c. 165.

A tall branched plant 6 to 8 feet tall with ovate acuminate oblique leaves, glabrous, a short terminal panicle of large white flowers $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch across, with large persistent greenish white bracts. Capsule semiorbicular an inch across the truncate top, the wings broadest at the upper angles rounded.

Kinabalu at 7600 feet (Haviland 1706) and at Kiau (Burbidge).

The biggest flowered Begonia I have seen from Borneo. A plant collected at Tambusan by Haviland at 5000 feet on Kinabalu is rather more slender with smaller bracts but apparently the same, as Dr. Haviland suggests.

B. rubida, n. sp.

Stems tufted succulent about 3 feet tall slender glabrous. Leaves distant ovate inaequilateral acute, base cordate glabrous succulent 8 inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, margins almost entire, nerves radiating from the base about 5, petiole 2 inches long. Bracts of long obtuse $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long caducous. Inflorescence paniced loose terminal racemes flexuous branches slender. Bracteoles obovate convolute $\frac{1}{8}$ inch long rounded truncate edges glandular dentate crowded. Male flowers $\frac{1}{8}$ inch across. Sepals semiovate dark red, petals 2 narrower and shorter linear oblong. Stamens crowded yellow aciniform. Female flowers solitary on the lower branches ovary semiovate with 3 equal rounded wings $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long red sepals 2 ovate blunt rounded. Petals 3, 2 nearly as large as the sepals oblong, one linear sub-acute. Styles connate for more than half their length.

arms 3, stigmas reniform with rather strong processes. Fruit $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, 1 inch wide across the broad triangular rounded wings.

Sarawak on the Limestone rocks at Jambusan caves, (Ridley 12393) Braang (Haviland 94).

The flowers and fruit are considerably larger in Haviland's specimens than in mine, but I think they are the same species.

B. pendula, n. sp.

Stems slender a foot or more long creeping and rooting at the nodes. At each node a pair of oblong lanceolate cuspidate, scale leaves $\frac{1}{8}$ inch long. Leaves fleshy lanceolate, base rounded apex acute 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch across, glabrous, margins irregularly toothed or nearly entire, petiole slender 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long. Panicles slender lax. Flowers few very small pink males terminal in cymes, female solitary at the base. Bracts minute lanceolate pedicels slender $\frac{1}{8}$ inch long, male flowers $\frac{1}{8}$ inch long. Sepals 2 obovate obtuse. Petals 0. Stamens numerous filaments free longer than the elliptic anthers. Female sepals 3 red oblong. Petals 2 smaller. Styles 3 connate at base, stigmas reniform hairy. Capsule elliptic with the broad rounded wings transversely elliptic $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide $\frac{3}{8}$ inch long one wing smaller than the others.

Sarawak on Limestone rocks at Jambusan, Bau (Ridley 11772).

A slender creeping plant hanging down over the rock faces, with fleshy leaves the nerves of which are invisible and red stems, at least in the long trailing stems of the Jambusan plant. In the stouter Bau plant the nerves are more conspicuous the leaves inaequilateral and ovate acuminate. This appears to be the lowest part of the plant, the Jambusan one being creeping sprays.

B. spelunca, n. sp.

Stems very short. Leaves tufted orbicular cordate, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across glabrous strongly reticulate petioles slender 2-3 inches long. Cymes on slender peduncles 2 inches long flowers small white those on terminal branches male the lower are female. Bracts very small lanceolate acuminate. Male flower $\frac{1}{2}$ inch across sepals 2 obovate petals 2 linear narrow. Stamens free near by to the base about 20, anthers oblong, pale dehiscing the whole length, filaments as long. Female flower sepals and petals as in male, stigmas 3, styles separate for part of their length. Capsule fusiform with 3 large broad rounded wings $\frac{1}{2}$ inch across the wings and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long dehiscing by two slits on each face.

Sarawak, Limestone caves, Bidi; Jambusan (Ridley 11773). Mt. Braang (Haviland 873). Tabea on conglomerate at 1000 feet (Haviland.)

This pretty little white flowered begonia reminding one of a violet grows abundantly in the mouths of the caves in the limestone districts.

B. Havilandii, n. sp.

A small herb with a short creeping rhizome and erect branches 2 inches tall leaves ovate broad acute, base very unequal, broad lobe rounded 4 inches long $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, margins toothed each tooth bearing a hair, nerves reticulate, bearing on nerves and nervules rather stiff pale hairs, petiole $\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long hairy when young. The leaves apparently purple marbled when young. Stipules persistent ovate cuspidate keeled $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long. Panicle terminal 3 inches little branched. Bracts persistent ovate white, toothed, each tooth bearing a glandular hair. Male flowers $\frac{1}{4}$ inch across pedicel about as long. Sepals oblong 2 petals smaller 2. Stamens about 12 oblong nearly sessile.

Female flowers not seen "segments 6." Capsule orbicular with broad rounded wings, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch across the

two wings. Wings semilunar narrowed to the tip broader at base. Ovary 3 celled placentas bifid.

Sarawak, Pengkulu Ampat (Haviland 279).

Begonia promethea, n. sp.

Stem very short prostrate one inch long. Leaves 2, rarely 3 ovate rounded at the tip unequal at the base petiole an inch long thick hairy red, lamina glabrous except a few hairs on the edge and veins on the back, shining light or emerald green with broad brown bars, finally entirely olive green, nerves depressed on the upper surface, lower surface red with elevated nerves, 6 inches long 4 inches wide. Scape rather slender 9 inches long peduncle glabrous red. Bracts oblong $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long or more in pairs light green. Panicle of few usually two branches, terminal branch bearing one or two female flowers opens first the lower branch bears male flowers and after the female flowers are almost over grows till it is much longer than the female branch, and the male flowers then open.

The male flowers in three or more terminal sepals 2 semiorbicular $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long, red shining outside, pale pinkish white within. Stamens connate, torus cylindric rather thick, anthers very numerous in a round head, yellow oblanceolate 2 celled with a short stalk.

Female flowers one or two only, ovary equally 3 winged with rounded wings, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch long, as broad as long. Sepals 4, 2 ovate obtuse white with red backs 2 narrower all white. Petals linear white narrow (not always present) styles 3 short thick stigmas four lobed unequally all yellow, 2 curved hornshaped, 2 reniform.

Borneo, Sarawak on sandstone rocks at Bukit Tondong near Busau, also Haviland 485, 188. This very pretty begonia grows quite flat on the vertical surfaces of the high rocks. I could reach but few plants of it, but two I brought to Singapore grew very readily and flowered in December and January.

B. Pyrrha, n. sp.

Stem creeping slender woolly. Leaves distant orbicular, base cordate 2 inches across, margins hairy with rather pale long hairs upper surface sprinkled with hairs under surface glabrous except the veins covered with wooly appressed hairs, petiole $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long wooly. Panicle lax few branched and few flowered 3 inches long hairy. Bracts in pairs convolute oblong denticulate $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, green. Male flowers nearly sessile, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch across. Sepals 2 oblong obtuse pink. Petals 2 obovate oblong shorter white. Stamens 13-14 filaments free to the base as long as the linear oblong anthers. Female flower pink, sepals and petals oblong obtuse subequal. Styles separate about halfway, stigmas 3 capsule oblong elliptic with three broad subtriangular obtuse wings $\frac{1}{2}$ inch across the wings, $\frac{1}{8}$ inch long.

Sarawak, Saribas, Haviland 2034, 1848.

The flowers both male and female are very shortly pedicelled, the toothed bracts being longer than the pedicel. *B. repens*, Miq., from Java and Borneo might possibly be intended for this but the flowers are not described and it is impossible to be certain what was intended.

B. calcarea, n. sp.

Rhizome long creeping, over 4 inches covered with appressed hairs roots long and wiry. Leaves erect from the rhizome with stout hairy petioles 6 inches long densely brown hairy, blade peltate almost reniform rounded 6 inches wide, 4 long base rounded margins sinuate with distant teeth, nerves palmate spreading about 8; blade pale green (when dry) above glaucous beneath, fleshy, sprinkled with short stiff hairs above, backs glabrous except the main nerves dark brown hairy. Inflorescence on a very short peduncle rising directly from the rhizome covered with scale like leaves. Male flowers not seen. Capsule obovoid in outline with 3

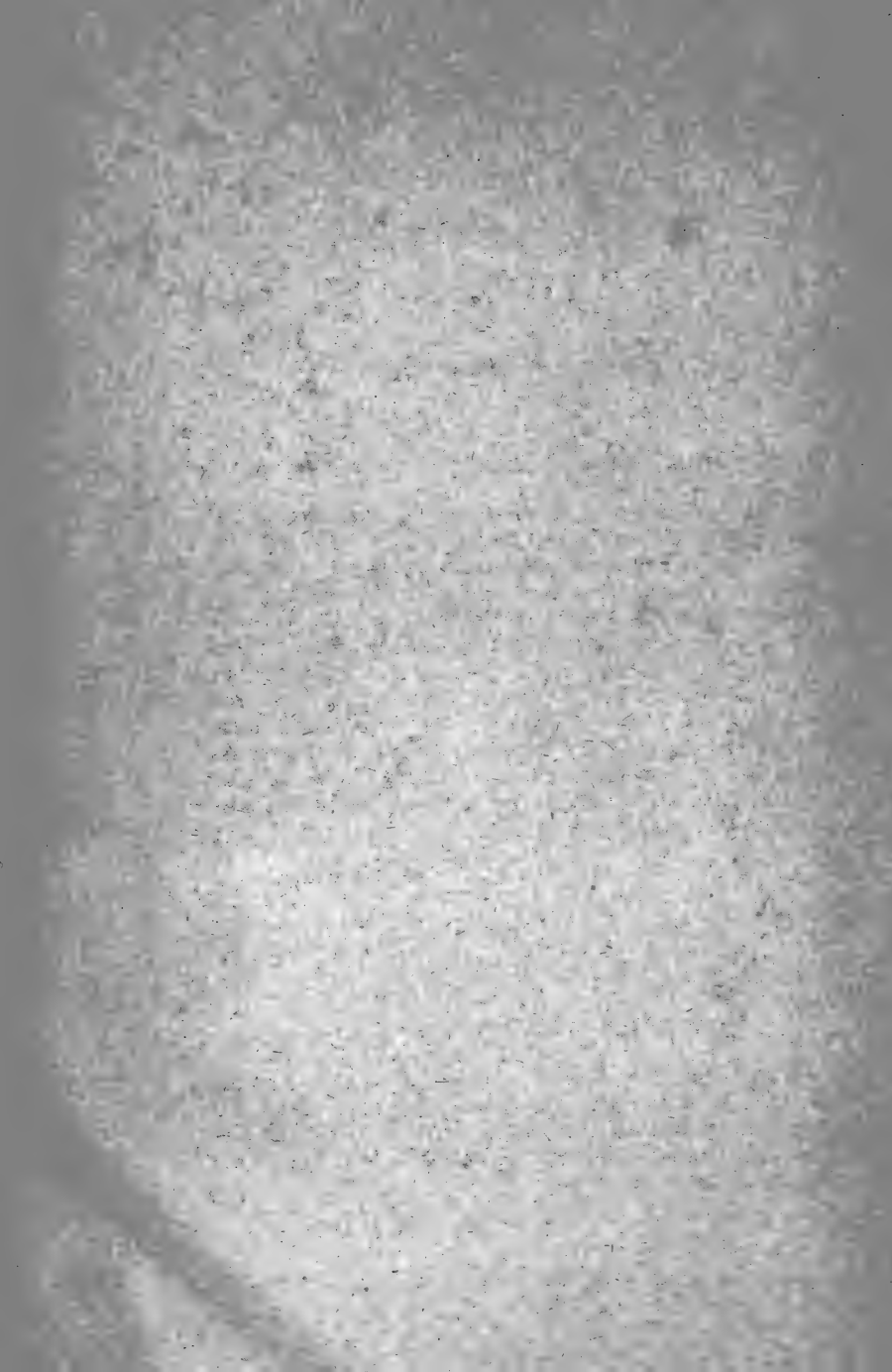
equal wings, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long narrow at the base widened towards the apex, perianth apparently 6 lobed.

Sarawak, top of Mount Braang old jungle limestone (Haviland).

I have only seen one specimen of this curious begonia with a single capsule and no flowers. It is hardly sufficient to describe.

- B. (Platycentrum), adenostegia*, Stapf., Trans. Linn Soc. IV. 164. An erect epiphytic plant under a foot tall glabrous with leaves entire acute shortly petioled a short little branched panicle with small persistent oblong bracts male flowers $\frac{1}{2}$ inch across, sepals 2 petals 2 white. Female flowers 5 lobed capsule with one large oblong wing and two smaller ones.

Kinabalu, at Kinitaki 4500 feet, (Haviland 1270).



Short Notes.

Curious Nesting Place of *Simotes Octolineatus*.

In September last an old *Spathodea nilotica* tree which had been sickly for some time was cut down in the Botanic Gardens. In breaking it up one bough was found to be full of old borings of some longicorn beetle, and ensconced in one of these tunnels was found a living female snake (*Simotes octolineatus*) about a foot long which had already laid about a dozen oblong eggs an inch long in the tunnel. The bough was more than twenty feet from the ground, and the tree was isolated and with a bare trunk so that the snake must have climbed up the slightly roughened bark of the trunk. There were several openings into the bough whence the beetles had escaped and through one of these the little snake must have entered the burrow.

H. N. Ridley.

Fertilization of *Barringtonia*.

In Journal No. 41. *p. 124 a description of the fertilization of *Barringtonia racemosa* was given. The moth described as conveying the pollen to the stigma and so fertilizing the flower has been identified by Sir George Hampson as *Zethes rufipennis* Hampson.

H. N. Ridley.

Errata.

Journal No. 45 p. 89 line 2 "and *Nymphalinae*" lege subfam. *Nymphalinae*, fam. *Lemoniidae*.

Line 9. Amaen leg. Amoen.

Page 90, line 25, Nias leg. Nicev.

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|--------|----------|---|
| " 91, | " 6, | Woodmajor leg. Woodmason. |
| " " | 20, | et. seq. <i>Crymanthis</i> leg. <i>Erymanthis</i> . |
| " 93, | " 27, 28 | <i>tenthras</i> leg. <i>teuthras</i> . |
| " 95, | " 7, | <i>iphitat osca</i> leg. <i>iphita toska</i> . |
| " 101, | " 21, | <i>Dugapa</i> leg. <i>Ducapa</i> . |
| " 102, | " 3, | <i>Stibochiana</i> leg. <i>Stibochiona</i> . |
| " " | 8, | Mr. leg. Mt. |
| " 103, | " 76, | <i>elandius</i> leg. <i>claudius</i> . |
| " " | 7, | ♂ leg. ♀. |
| " 106, | " 22, | <i>ambara</i> leg. <i>amhara</i> . |
| " 108, | " 2, | <i>discoval</i> leg. <i>discoidat</i> . |
| " " | 18, | <i>sclenophora</i> leg. <i>selenophora</i> . |
| " " | 19, | <i>zeroo</i> leg. <i>zeroca</i> . |
| " 109, | " 7, | <i>milsu</i> leg. <i>mihi</i> . |
| " 110, | " 14, | <i>cognitia</i> leg. <i>cynitia</i> . |
| " 117, | " 5, | Here leg. there. |
| " " | 34, | blade leg. black. |
| " 118, | " 26, | place leg. phase. |
| " 122, | " 23, | on leg. all. |
| " 125, | " 13, | <i>Rhinopoepa</i> leg. <i>Rhinopepla</i> . |
| " 127, | " 3, | <i>sericins</i> leg. <i>sericeus</i> . |
| " 129, | " 16, | <i>Wioeus</i> leg. <i>Uraeus</i> . |
| " 134, | " 1, | <i>zemera</i> leg. <i>zemara</i> . |
| " " | 25, | Kina leg. Kinabalu. |

Journal 45, on p. 56 the notes are misplaced. *Sus verrucosus* should refer to the Javan, *Sus barbatus* to the Bornean pig.

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|-----------|----------|-------------|---------------|
| Page 286, | line 17, | for Negrite | read Negrito. |
| " 286, | " 22, | " Fascicugi | " Fasciculi. |
| " 286, | " 23, | " L'nougs | " G'ngongs. |
| " 286, | " 26, | " interwove | " internode. |
| " 286, | " 33, | " g'noug | " g'ngong. |



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